PUBLISHED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE DES ASSOCIATIONS D'Études classiques, and with the ASSISTANCE, ON THE RECOMMENDATION OF THE CONSEIL INTERNATIONAL DE LA PHILOSOPHIE et des sciences humaines, of a SUBVENTION FROM U.N.E.S.C.O.

THE

## OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI

## PART XXVIII

EDITED WITH NOTES
${ }^{\text {By }}$
E. LOBEL, M.A.

LONDON
EGYPT EXPLORATION SOCIETY
2 HINDE STREET, MANCHESTER SQUARE, LONDON, W.i
I962
All rights reserved

GRAECO-ROMAN MEMOIRS, NO. 40

## PREFACE

PRINTED IN GREAT BRITAIN
AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS, OXFORD, BY VIVJAN RIDLER PRINTER TO THE UNIVERSITY

AND PUBLISHED BY
THE EGYPT EXPLORATION SOCIETY 2 HINDE STREET, MANCHESTER SQUARE, LONDON, W. 1



THis part is devoted to that area of Greek literature which either is attested or can plausibly be claimed for Hesiod: hexameter verses, not otherwise continuously recorded, in traditional formulaic diction, which set out the corpus of Greek saga in a scheme of genealogies beginning from the gods. Its contents do not fall far short of doubling the bulk of new papyrus fragments of this poet. For identification, decipherment, combination, and interpretation we are indebted to Mr. Lobel alone.

Once again it is a pleasure to acknowledge a grant of 500 dollars from U.N.E.S.C.O., to thank Dr. John Rea for making the index and the Printer to the University for his care and accuracy.

## CONTENTS

Preface. ..... v
Table of Papyri ..... ix
List of Plates ..... x
Note on the method of publication ..... XiI
TEXTS
New Classical Fragments: Hesiod, Catalogue and other worksINDEX83

TABLE OF PAPYRI OF HESIOD
2481. Catalogue, Book $i$ (? and others). and century ${ }^{1}$ Fr. $I$ (a) (b)

Fr. $3 . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad$.
Fr. 4 i $\quad . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad$.
Fr. 5 (a)

Fr. $5\left(\begin{array}{l}(a) \\ (b)\end{array}\right.$
Late and century
Catalogue .
$2075 \mathrm{fr} .4+$ two new frr.
2483. Catalogue .
2484. Catalogue .
and century .
2485. Catalogue .

Fr, $I$
rst half of and century 3rd century
Fr. 1
Fr. 2
Fr. 3

- . . . . . $2 \mathrm{I}_{1}$

Later and century
3 rd century .

- 28

Fr. 3
2487. Catalogue.

Late and or early 3 rd century
2488 A, в. Catalogue and century .
489. Catalogue.
2489. Catalogue
2490. [Should be called 2483 fr. 3]
4491. Catalogue (Switors of Helen)
2492. Catalogue (Suitors of Helen)
2493. Catalogue .

2nd century .
and century
3rd century
3rd century (?)
3rd century (?)
Early 2nd century
A. Catalogue Boo
B. Catalogue (?).

Early and century
Early 2nd century
Ist century .
rst half of 2 nd century
2497. Catalogue?
[3rd century (?)] .
2nd century.
Early 3 rd century
[2nd century (?)]
Ist century
Early 2nd century (?)
Early 2nd century Early 2 nd century
3rd or 4 th century

All dates are A.D.
Bois
2495. Catalogue, Kivivoc $\gamma$ á $\mu \circ$, and other
2498. Me $\gamma$ á $\lambda a t ~ ' H o i ̂ a t ~$
2499. Meүádas 'Hoîat?
2500. Мелантоді́a?
2501. Catalogue?
2502. Catalogue?
2503. Catalogue?
2504. Catalogue.
2505. Catalogue?

Epimetrum

## LIST OF PLATES

I. 2481 frr. 3, 4, 6-I2 $2483 \mathrm{frr} . \mathrm{I}-3$
$2490(-2483 \mathrm{fr} .3$ )
II. 2075
$2481 \mathrm{fr} .5(a) \mathrm{i}$
2482
III. $2481 \mathrm{fr} .5(b) \mathrm{ii}$, iii
IV. 2481 frr. $\mathrm{I}(a), \mathrm{x}(b)$

2484
2485 fr . 1
V. 2481 fr .2
$2485 \mathrm{fr}, 2$
2486
VI. 2487

2488
VII. 2489

2491
2492
2493
2498
2499
2500
2504
2505
VIII. 2494
IX. 2495 frr. $1-20,37-44$
X. 2495 frr. 2I, $23,25-3$ r, $33-36$ 2501
XI. 2496

2497
2502
2508

NUMBERS AND PLATES

| 2075 |  | Plate III |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2481 | fr. I | Plate IV |
|  | fr. 2 | Plate V |
|  | frx, 3, 4, 6-12 | Plate I |
|  | fr. 5 (a) | Plate II |
|  | fr. 5 (b) | Plate III |
| 2482 |  | Plate II |
| 2483 |  | Plate I |
| 2484 |  | Plate IV |
| 2485 | frr. 1, 3 | Plate IV |
|  | fr. 2 | Plate V |
| 2486 |  | Plate V |
| 2487 |  | Plate VI |
| 2488 |  | Plate VI |
| 2489 |  | Plate VII |
| 2490 |  | Plate I |
| 2491 |  | Plate VII |
| 2492 |  | Plate VII |
| 2493 |  | Plate VII |
| 2494 |  | Plate VIII |
| 2495 | frr. 1 -20, 37-44 | Plate IX |
|  | frr. 21, 23, 25-3I, 33-36 | Plate X |
| 2496 |  | Plate XI |
| 2497 |  | Plate XI |
| 2498 |  | Plate VII |
| 2499 |  | Plate VII |
| 2500 |  | Plate VII |
| 2501 |  | Plate X |
| 2502 |  | Plate XI |
| 2508 |  | Plate XI |
| 2504 |  | Plate VII |
| 2505 |  | Plate VII |

## NOTE ON THE METHOD OF PUBLICATION

THE method of publication follows that adopted in Part XXVI．As there，the dots indicating letters unread and，within square brackets，the estimated number of lost Ietters are printed slightly below the line．Corrections and annotations which appear to be in a different hand from that of the original scribe are printed in thick type． Square brackets［］indicate a lacuna，round brackets（）the resolution of a symbol or abbreviation，angular brackets 〈＞a mistaken omission in the original，braces \｛\} a superfluous letter or letters，double square brackets 【】］a deletion，the signs＇＇an insertion above the line．Dots within brackets represent the estimated number of letters lost or deleted，dots outside brackets mutilated or otherwise illegible letters． Dots under letters indicate that the reading is doubtful．Letters not read or marked as doubtful in the literal transcript may be read or appear without the dot marking doubt in the reconstruction，if the context justifies this．Lastly，heavy Arabic numerals refer to Oxyrhynchus papyri printed in this and preceding volumes，ordinary numerals to lines，small Roman numerals to columns．

The abbreviations used are in the main identical with those in Liddell and Scott， Greek－English Lexicon（ninth ed．）．It is hoped that any new ones will be self－ explanatory．

## NEW CLASSICAL FRAGMENTS

2481．Hesiod，Catalogue，Book $i$（？and others）
The fragments collected under this number were written by the same copyist as D（PSI 1301）．One at least，fr． 3 ，is attributable to the first book of Hesiod＇s Catalogue． The source of the others is not，so far as I see，determinable．Frr．$x(a),(b), 2,5(a),(b)$ combine with fragments of other manuscripts，some published，some new，and appear elsewhere in this volume．Below are the scraps I have not succeeded in relating to any larger wholes or recognizable story．

The text was copied by a single hand but the writing varies very noticeably from place to place．The variations may occur close together，as may be seen by comparing the upper and lower parts of fr． $5(a)$ col． i ，and fr． $\mathrm{I}(a)$ col．i with fr． $\mathrm{I}(b)$ col．ii，which are immediately consecutive in adjacent columns，so that from this observation no inference can be drawn about the spread of the remains．Of the lection signs some appear to be due to the writer of the text，others are in a greyer ink and presumably by a different hand，which seems to be responsible for some，and may be for all，of the later insertions，except that the large，heavy coronis at the top of fr． $5(b)$ col．iii looks like the addition of a pen which has made no other contribution．

The writing was assigned by the editor of PSI izor to the second century and I see no reason to question his dating．

| Fr． 6 | Fr． 7 |
| :---: | :---: |
| － | ． |
| ］．$\mu \mathrm{m} \mathrm{v}^{\text {［ }}$ |  |
| ］．atovcay［ | ］．．．．．．．．ıvevçea［ |
| ．．． | ］．［．］$k p[$［．］ |

Fr， 6 a ］．，the upper part of a slightly con－ vex upright；if $n$ ，all trace of the cross－stroke has vanished

Fr． 7 I J．．，only scattered traces，that before $x$ compatible with the upper amm of $k \quad z$ The papyrus is frayed out and I am not sure whether all the ink belongs to this line．Immediately likeliest but below these is ink，not in but per－ haps relating to 1.3 Of the preceding letters only the tops；of the first an overhang as of $\epsilon$ but above the general level，of the second a similar overhang at the level of the rest，then the tips of nearer together than the second two，so that $\mu a$ might be considered

Fr. 8
]. $\eta \rho[$
lxóגo. [
7xe[
$] \xi \beta a[$

Fx. $8 \times$ ], an upright $\quad[$ headless $3 p[$ headless 4 The loop of o[ has disappeared



Fr. $\boldsymbol{\theta}_{2}$ ]., a forked letter, I think $v$ not $\boldsymbol{x}$ Between $\tau$ and $\eta$ a worm-hole in which a narrow letter could have stood $3 \tau$ has a stroke ascending to right from its top; perhaps $\llbracket \tau \boldsymbol{\eta}$ should be written and this is suggested also by the 'long' over the lost letter before $\nu$
part of a stroke descending to right After $\nu$ the left-hand side of 6 or $\theta$, followed by a trace level with the tops of the letters
 word elsewhere found is $d \theta \dot{v} v=0$, even of the Boreadae ( $\mathrm{K} 2,30$ ), where the dual might have been supposed appropriate.

Fr. 10

| - ].D.[ |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| ].. $\eta$ [ |  |
| ].ıcvoc [].[ |  |
|  | ]. []pc]k. .ot.[ |
| ]a $\lambda \lambda \alpha \pi$ évec $\theta a \underline{[ }$ |  |
|  |  |
| ]. $є v \pi \rho$. []TR[ ].[ |  |
| ]y. фouc. [ 1.[ |  |
|  |  |
|  | ]. $\tau[] . \epsilon \cdot[$ |
| $] \in ¢[$ | ]...[ ]. $\boldsymbol{q} \boldsymbol{\pi \epsilon \iota . [ 5 ]}$ |
| ] v [ |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| ]roopucrev[ |  |
|  |  |
| ]..äтоирас'є.[ |  |
|  |  |
| ]¢ [ ].....[ |  |
|  | ]¢[]cosp |
|  | ]. $¢[$ |

Fr. 10 is very much rubbed. Many letters are represented only by specks and it is likely that a od proportion of the decipherments suggested depend on errone 2 The second letter has a circular base; perhaps $\theta \quad 3$ Between $t$ and $c$ perhaps a trace of an inserted letter ].[, an upright 4 The second letter had a cross-stroke; r [a]p seems one possibility After k a narrow letter may have been lost in a worm-hole, but as the next two appear Ability After $k$ a narrow letter may have been lost in a. apparently $\gamma$ with an inordinately lon o be er, probably no whole letter is missing a circle; if it $\omega$, no whole letter is lost, if o, perhap narrow letter $\quad .0$. $[$, either $v$, cancelled by a stroke, descending from left, through its stem, or $\kappa$; either anomalous $]$. . a a headless upright 9$]$., $\pi$ ? $[$, an upright, perhaps forking a the top Io Before $\tau$ perhaps the right-hand angle of $\omega$ Before $e$ the lower end of a strok descending from left, e.g. $\lambda_{,}, \mu$ II After $t$ the top of a stroke sloping slightly forward俍 $\pi$ the thickened top of a tall upright, atter $\pi$ the top of a stroke descending to right 14 J ., faint
a high comma or low apostrophe I7 $]$, the right-hand end of a
ant
a cross-stroke, perhaps
Between a and epresenting $\epsilon$, followed by what m $\qquad$ le left-hand central parts of $\kappa$ Between a and
intended for 8 but $\tau$ the lower end of an insexted upright, followed, over $\tau$, by what may have been intended for 8 but
now now looks like a large angular apostrophe After c an apostrophe by the text-hand, but this does
not account for all the ink , the foot of an upright off the line, followed closely by the lower not account for all the ink from left; $\kappa$, $v$ anomalous 18 $]_{\text {t, }}$, perhaps a single $\eta$, all of the
2
....., a triangular letter, perhaps $\delta$ end of a stroke descending from left; $\kappa$,,$\quad$ anomalous
right-hand upright having disappeared but the tip

19 ]....F, a triangular letter, perhaps $\delta$ right-hand upright having disappeared tollormal interval by two uprights, perhaps to be combined in a single letter, and these by what would be taken for $\chi$, if it did not appear itself to be followed by $\chi$, and is therefore perhaps
${ }_{21}^{20}$ J Jer o a the upper end of a stroke ascending, with a slight curve, mentioned in the previous line to right

Fr. $105{ }_{5}$ adha mivec $\theta a u$, 'see to other matters'?


Fr. II
Fr. 12

## $] \eta[$ $] o s[$

## ]. [ ]a[] ] [ <br> ]סapeт[

5 ]. $\delta \in \pi \iota \pi[$
].тоโ:] $] v \pi[$
] $0 w \delta^{\prime}[$
Fr. 11 3].[ the foot of an upright
$5]$
5.,
of the centre of an upright or right-hand arc of a circle 6]., perhaps the top of o, though rather angular I can xead neither the original
letter nor the substituted correction, which I letter nor the substituted correction, which I
suppose to be $\lambda$
7 Of $\rho$ only the upper right-hand arc

$$
\text { so ]. } \operatorname{a\tau } \alpha \lambda \lambda^{\prime} \varsigma[
$$

].[.

Fx. 122 ].., $a$ or $\lambda$, followed by $a$ or $\lambda$ 4 Before $\beta$ perhaps the bottom angle of $v 6$ After 0 only a trace; from the spacing 1 staut guess
8 I am not sure that what I have taken for $\lambda_{0}$ is not a badly made $\omega$, perhaps with the right-hand end of a cross-stroke touching the top of its left hand curve


7 む̀al]kroc.


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ]aj[ } \\
& \text { ].. } \tau[ \\
& \text { ] } 7 \mu[ \\
& \text { ]ax[.]. } B[\text { ] } . . \text { [ }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { зктос. [] [ } \\
& \text { ]גоvavөp[.] }] \pi \\
& \text { ] } \omega \mu \text { а́скко }
\end{aligned}
$$

## Fr. 3

1.[. . $7 \eta$ qp [ ] $] \eta$
] weтт
गХоитраөєєєградатєєриєраштєє.
]. $о \pi[.] \rho и \kappa \lambda \nu \mu \in \nu о \nu \lambda a \beta \in \mu о \iota \rho a$.
]oca[.]кцоо[.]proc.
Jcíфpovocvéáacec $\theta$ дove
]ク่иоситтотарестшр




$$
] \rho \tau
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ].[.]. . } \chi \in \phi \rho \nu^{*} \\
& \text { ]. } w^{*} \\
& \text { ]поликаг[ } \\
& \text { 1. } \eta \times v \text {. }
\end{aligned}
$$

## ]. $\left.[\beta!] \eta{ }^{`} H_{\rho}[a \kappa \lambda \eta \epsilon]\right]^{\prime} \eta$



 $\left.\Delta_{\imath}\right] \dot{\circ} c \stackrel{\Delta}{\alpha}[\lambda] \kappa \iota \mu \omega[c]$ vióc




 $\kappa[a]!{ }^{2}{ }^{2}{ }^{\chi}{ }^{\prime} \phi \rho \omega \nu$ ]. $\downarrow \nu$ ]Поגขка́к[тך คоסó] $\pi \eta \chi \nu \leftharpoonup \varsigma$ ] $\rho \tau[$

Fr. $3 \times$ ]. the foot of an upright $\quad 6$ seqq. Hes. fr. $\mathrm{r} 5 \mathrm{Rz},{ }^{2} \quad 10$, prima facie $\nu$, but the sense seeros to require кau and Jut may be accepted, though not like the usual II Of conly the upper end of the upper arm I2 I $]_{\text {, traces compatible with the overhang of } c \quad \text { i4 }}$ Of conly a trace compatible with the top

Fr, 3 It is known that 11.6 seqq, stood in Bk. i of Hesiod's Catalogue, but I cannot bring this frag ment into any close physical relation

3 In Homer this aorist infinitive occurs only in the compound סianpaffeuv, but the simplex agai


4 Similar phrases in Homer usually have an adjective with $\theta$ audirow or with $\mu$ oipa or with both,
 5 Supply 'sacked Pylos' in some form.

To seq., I3 Thrasymedes and Echephron are among the names of the sons of Nestor listed in Od. iii and $B i b l$, i $9,9,3$, Polycasta is in the same places given as the name of a daughter. Another son, Perseus, and the other danghter, Peisidike in Bibl.1.c., Pasi- corrected into Peisi- dike in the papyrus,
appear in fr. 4 of this M.S.

The from him, Nestor, were descenced
 of the text.
${ }_{4}$ Since poobornךxuc can hardly in this position apply to Hoגukderך, I suppose it applies to her mother,

## Fr. 4

```
    ][...[].[
    ]-тєрсєустє
```




```
\(5][. . c \tau\)
```

Fr. 4 I ...f, the lower part of an upright; a trace of a stroke descending from left, apparently about level with the top of the letters; the foot of a stroke inclining slightly to left $4, \ldots$, the upper part of an upright with a short stroke descending to left from its top, followed by a dot level with its top; a right-angle facing left like the let-hand part of the cross-stroke and the shank of a
small $\tau$ off the line; a short piece, off the line, of a stroke, either slightly convex or sloping to tight mall $\tau$ off the line; a short piecte, of the line, of a stroke, either sighitly convex or sloping $][$, the upper part of a stroke descending to right $\quad 5 \ldots$, the upper part of an upright, followed after a gap by the right-hand end of a cross-stroke; ve probable

I I camot verify rov[, but I think it may be accepted, the o being small and well off the line, like ome in other places.
2 seqq. I presume that the mark against 1.2 is meant to be a dot with the same signification as the dot against the next line. To judge by the statements of the scholia on $I l$. ii 192, 203-5, they may enote that the couplet is displaced from its proper neighbourhood. I do not think the diagonal stroke against the upright at the beginning of 1.4 is intended for a similar dot, but I cannot deny

The beginning of the line is rubbed and partly stripped. A plausible combination might be verifiable, but I can offer none. It may be as well to say that $T \eta \lambda[$, i.e. T T $\eta$ de $\mu \dot{d} \chi \omega u$, seems to be ruled out and with it fr. Iy Rz. ${ }^{2}$.
5 Néccr[ $\omega 0$, or a case of it, probable.

 the names given by Homer, $O$ d. ini 413 seqq., except that he names Crpárixoc CTparioc, omits Apridoxoc who did not return from the Trojan war, and omits Incisikn, for whatever reason. too. Are these two lists one and the same? It must be said at the outset that it is not open to take the two fragments for opposite sides of the same column. Though there is no doubt about the identification of the writer, there is an easily distinguishable variation in the writing which precludes a hypothesis that would make the two styles alternate in successive lines. But the same list might be repeated in different places, and if $\mathrm{fr}, 4, \mathrm{r}$ seqq. is placed opposite fr. 3 , ro seqq., congruities appear which make the hypothesis, that they do in fact complement one another, not unattractive.

statement would bave had an uncommonly abrupt form, but that does not result from the combination, but seems to be implicit in the text of fr. 3 by itself.
(2) Antilochus and Thrasymedes, the two sons who fought at Troy and were the eldest (Paus. iv ${ }^{31}$, x1), appear in Apollodorus' list, in the order rassumed here, atter Peisistratus, the youngest. The order. (A similar block-transposition is noticed at 2485-6, 9 seqq.) It may be said that, in a sense, $\tau^{\bar{E}}$ implies $\mathrm{C}_{\tau p-}$.
(3) ITeciccpaaroc, whose name would be expected before those of the two daughters, seems completely omitted. The idea might be entertained that Peisistratus, the youngest son, and Polycasta, the youngest child, were mentioned together in the eurth othe above verses,
little virtuosity to introduce him into that line, even without any indication of the reason for his being in such a position.

The absence of this name is the most serious objection to the combination. In fr. 3 by itself there is nothing to show that it could not have followed that of Echephron.

2482. Hesiod, Catalogue

A much-damaged scrap from a roll written with a thick point in a sloping angular hand which I should assign to the later second century. As far as I can tell, the lection signs are original.

What is preserved can be recognized without difficulty as the beginnings of the verses of which the ends are found in $2481 \mathrm{fr} .5(a) \mathrm{i}, 6-12$.

## 2075. Hesiod, Catalogue

The following fragment consists of the scrap published as fr .4 under the above number with a new fragment, 9 , attached above, to produce a column of fifteen lines, complete at top and bottom, containing the beginnings of the verses of which 2481 fr. 5 (a) $\mathrm{i}, \mathrm{x} 6-30$ contains the ends. [Addendum. Much later, but not too late to incorporate, a scrap was attached to the right-hand side of $\mathbf{2 0 7 5} \mathrm{fr}$. 4.]

## 2481 Fr. 5 (a) Col. i

## 2482

## ]ceucavaßaca[ <br> ]ксє $\lambda \eta \eta \eta[$

## ] $\downarrow \nu \tau \beta$ Коwr [

$$
\text { ]. aupo }[
$$

].a.amav.[

$$
] \omega \nu \alpha \gamma \alpha \mu \epsilon \mu \nu \omega[
$$

$$
] \tau \rho \eta \nu \kappa v a \nu \omega \pi[
$$

$$
] \rho о \nu \in \nu \mu \in \gamma_{\ldots} .[
$$


еєфீєсахаиь [
]. $\tau[.] \kappa \in \lambda a \delta \epsilon \iota v \hat{\eta}_{\text {. [ }}$
]eo. ${ }^{1} \cdot{ }^{1} \lambda$ low $[$ ] [
]фúpovapyei.[ ].[
] .. сїохера!ра [
$] \ln v\lceil a \square . \quad[$
]. $\omega$.['].[] $\pi \epsilon[$ ].].[
]ао» $\boldsymbol{\mu} \boldsymbol{a}$ [
].ovtфv. $\lambda a$.[
]rovit[.]x[.]aup[.
]аичүท́стрұкvа [
] $\mathrm{ov}[\ldots]$. $\mathrm{op} \mathrm{o} \mathrm{\rho} \mathrm{\in}[$
]атрофо[.] $\mathfrak{\hat { y }}{ }^{\alpha}$ [
]opauñлеї[

] $\pi о \lambda \nu \mu \eta \lambda o v[$
].o[.]. ${ }^{\boldsymbol{v}} \quad[$
]. $\lambda a \omega \bar{n}[$
]x $\rho v с \eta$ vad $[$
] $\eta$.....].L
] y [. .].[. $7 x \circ$ [
].[.. $] \lambda \nu \mu \ldots$. .
]0גофо́ $\rho$ [
$] W[$.
248271.5 , the top of a circle
$2075 \mathrm{Fr}, 9$ I Of $p$ only the extreme lower end $\quad 8 .[$, the middle part of the left-hand are of a circle to Hes. fr. $90 \mathrm{Rz} .^{2}$ The paragraphus has been inserted a line too low
2481 Fr .5 (a) Col. i i 5]., from the positions of the remaining traces, I think $\rceil \chi^{\prime}$ must have been
written
I3 Betwecn a and $\left[l_{k}\right.$, two traces on the line on either side of a gap; perhaps $v$, but this written ${ }^{\text {I }}$ I3 Between o and Ilv two tracess on the line on
After ov the lower left-hand arc of a circle 15 Between $\lambda$ and $c$ the base of a not verifiable. After ov the lower left-hand arc of a circle 15 Between $\lambda$ and cthe base of a
circle on the line, followed by the right-hand end of a cross-stroke touching c near the spring of its top curve 16 J .., prima facie $\tau$, followed by a dot on the line, after which the papyrus is now top curve
blank; see comm. 24 Of $p$ only the shank $\quad 25 \mathrm{Hes}$. fr. $90 \mathrm{Rz} z^{2} \quad 27$ J. 0 the right-hand end of a cross-stroke opposite the middle of $p$ 30 After $\eta$ the upper end of a stroke descending to right, followed by the tip of an upright; beyond these a trace level with the top of the letters and two traces, not a trema,
above $].[$, the top of an upright $\quad$ 3I $][$ on the underlayer $\quad$. [, perraps the loop and a ebove ].[, the top of an upright $3 I$ ][ on the underlayer ], [, perhaps the loop and a trace of the lower part of $\beta$ or $p$ and
top of an upright hooked over to right, the upper right-hand arc of a circle, the foot of an upright

The column recounts at length the facts summarized in Bibl. iii 10,6 , the descendants of the first aughter of Thestius, Leda.

 291, of the woman).
 20 m the model of $2484+525 \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{upo}}$ en
native possibility, cf. Hes. fr. $142,4 \mathrm{Rz},{ }^{2}$
In this or the next line $\gamma$ eivaro or an equivalent must be supplied.
3 seq. The names are supplemented as a compendicus way of showing the necessary constituents. Their positions cannot be regarded as fixed.
 5 seq. We learn rour, which presumably was conveyed in 1.5 .
Or 'Io ${ }^{\circ}$ yétopa
The supplement after Od, v $136(=$ vii $257=$ xxiii 336 ).

${ }_{9}$ The form of line found at $\mathrm{F}_{3} 5^{6}$; cf. $\theta$ eoy. 383 seq.
Io I can find no other authority for the assignment of the name Iphimede to the daughter of Clytemnestra, Paus, i 43 , I, apparently referring to this passage, or at any rate a passage substantially the same, gives her the customary name of I phigeneia (Hes. fr. Ioo $\mathrm{Rz} \mathrm{z}^{2}$ ). A daughter named Iphianassa the same, gives her the customary name of 1phigeneia (15 mentioned (It. ix $145=287$, Cypr. fr. 15, Soph. EI. 157). But Iphimede hitherto occurred in is also mentioned (Il. ix $145=287$, Cypr, ir. 15, Soph. EI . 157). But
Greek legend only as the wife of Aloeus and mother of Otus and Ephialtes.
 the same.

I2 Possibly $\beta[0 v \lambda \hat{\lambda 1 c}$. The rest after $1 l . x$ xvi 183 and the like. for Semele (IG xiv IB 89 iv 59 . LSy has the second, which is much later, but omits the first).
 seem too far apart, but the explanation may partly be my faulty joining of the scraps. I do not think the word should be doubted.

 the dead Patroclus.


 Dem. $44^{\circ}$.
 307, катд $\delta^{\prime \prime}$ žкrave.
ile to call attention any convincing supplement for the middle of the verse, but it may be worth indicate theoretically possible lines.

Another may be vंпе́puopa, hitherto unique.
undá xadरồ ©eo\%. $3 x 6$, Homeric.
25 On Echemus as ruler of Arcadia and husband of Timandra v. Paus. viii 5, I.
 specific
bilities.

 Archs far as (ate goes, I do not think the

Archemorus (Bibl. iiii 6,4, 4) is ruled out.


${ }_{32}$ seq. I cannot verify ' $O \lambda \nu \mu m r^{-}$, but since the epithet defloo $\phi \delta \rho o c$ is often attached to Polydeuces, it is possible that the narrative has now gone back to the other children of Leda, of whom Polydeuces was begotten by Zeus.


Fr. 5 (b) Col. ii
a (




$f$ ( тои̂ каіे àm obф¢
g < yopy......[















 joave каи $\rho[$ [,
]о таре́сти.
]ro $\delta \hat{\mu} \mu \alpha$.


 -тайа dьoс неүадооо ка
一









Col. iii










 ].[] $] \times$...[]..[]...[] $[$.[]. [

 Swpart o olvcas. [ ]esoveat,
 аняфатері к......[







 Etputov \&y meydiposcev èelyato фidrarov vidv. roo d' $^{\prime}$ véeic évévovto $\triangle$ walow re Kinurloc re








2481 Fr. 5 (b) Coll. ij, iii The fragment to which the number 5 (b) is assignned consists actually of five pieces which do not touch, though in some places the interval between them is negligible. The preservation is exceptionally bad. Not only has a large proportion of the text quite disappeared, has been reduced by damp or rubbing to nothing but shadows or scattered traces of ink. Othe witnesses afford some assistance in the decipherment and reconstruction of the text, P. Berl. 9777 r . $(\mathrm{F} 4), 2075 \mathrm{fr} . \times(\mathrm{F} 4), 2483 \mathrm{fr} .2,2498$ in col. ii, P. Berl. 9777 v. (F3 A) in col. iii.. But the interpre a tion of the surviving ink and the count of missing letters is still extremely dubious over large tracts, Col. ii I Of $\delta$ only the left-hand base-angle; $\zeta, \xi$ might be possible 21
21
written on o by
then the first hand 3].[. o suggested by the internal evidence, but represented by what looks like
the overhang of $\epsilon$, but not the of this hand, with a spot of ink below. There is probably no whole the overhang of $\epsilon$, but not the $\epsilon$ of this hand, with a spot of ink below. There is probably no whole
letter missing between this and $v$ 5 Disjointed traces
I3 Jo, the upper right-hand arc of a circle, prima facie o. Of the superscript $\eta$ only the right-hand half $\quad$ I4 $\phi$ written on an una circle, prima facie o. written for kฑ. There is a dot above, perhaps representing an acute $]$. [t two traces which might be parts of the tail and right-hand loop of $\phi \quad 27 \eta 87$ : in 20758 is the first letter of the Col. ini 2 ].., the upper end of a stroke curving over to rignt,
level with the top of the letters; neither \& or $v$ nor $\gamma$ or $\tau$ normal
3 ,, the lower tip of a stroke $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { level with the top of the } \\ \text { descending just below the line }\end{array} 4\right]$. [s a trace of an upright, followed by the base of a small circle, both on the line ]...[, a dot off the line, followed by an upright sloping slightly forward and this by the left-hand arc of a circle well off the line At the end scattered ink, uncertain how much casual $4-5$ The large thick coronis is made by a different pen from that below l. 37,
8 There is a dot above the o of aov, I do not know which is in the same hand as the text 8 There is a dot above the o of aov, I do not know whether signifying deletion II $\tau$, [, perhaps the top of e I cannot relate the ink at the end of
the line to the reading of the other witness
I4 After $x$ perhaps only two letters of which the the line to the reading of the other witness 14 Atter x perhaps onty an upright, followed by an upright off the line; above and between them part of a stroke rising to right interl. 1 , an upright preceded by traces in a damaged place; $\mu$ not now suggested but perhaps possible, or perhaps two letters represented. Prima facie not cra, but both the accent and the $\gamma$ are uncertain l., a dot about level with the tops of the letters J., the top of an upright re After a the lower camble an upright well below the line The after $p$ is in the same hanlas the the loop of $\rho$ :C the upper right-hand side of a loop; o by no means suggested $\quad$ I9 After $p \mathrm{t}$ the papyrus is much brokent right-hand confused, $k \rho$ could be accepted but I doubt whether anything further could be verified 20 . [, the top of an upright with a trace above and to right

22 Of $\mu$ [ only the left-hand h alf; $\lambda$ not
25 ]. 5 the top out ]. [, a trace below the line. .E perhaps $\mu$ or $\nu \quad 23$ ]. [ a dot on the line 25$]$. [
ruled $\begin{array}{cc}\text { perhaps the turn-up of } c & 26 \\ & \text { ]., traces on a single fibre; possibly } \omega \text {, but perhaps representing } \\ \text { mere }\end{array}$


Fr. 5 (b) Col. ii The descendants of the other two danghters of Thestius, Althaea (as fax as 1. 26) and Hypermestra.
 where the two adjectives simultaneously.

6 I have found no other example of $\mu$ anesivó, itself a rare word, so applied. It usually appears to mean 'tall'; in Od. vii 106 of a poplar. Here I presume it has the meaning of


8 seqq . Apollodorus has Өrpeéc for ©upeic and omits Aye inaoc, Bibh. i8, 1. Antoninus Liberalis has the additional name of $\Lambda_{\text {ep }}^{\text {loac ( and two extra daughters), Melam. } 2 .}$

 capep m supe
thought of.

14 seqq. See 2483 fr . 2
I think there can be no doubt that xpitav or a compound, not cráfew, is the word properly
applied to Deianeira's operation. So Soph, Trach. 675, 689, 606 , Apollod. Bibl. ii $7,7,8$, Diod. iv 38 , z. But I cannot then account for the construction. Throughout the best period xpiev and compounds are with B ', not 'smear B on A', so that the difficulty is not resolved by accepting xicoun from 2075, and
 struction, it does not, apart from the objection to the verb, explain the presence of the reading xtcôpa in our MS.

${ }_{1 y}$ When he had taken it, death was straightway by him. $\left.\theta a v d i z o t\right] o$ aqpécr $\eta$ must
ikely, the genitive dependent on Môpa (cf. hy. Hom. Aphrod. v 269), кरोp, or the like.
18 He died and entered the house of Hades, e.g. $\kappa a l p^{\prime \prime}$ A\& $\delta$ ao . . . Súceтo $\delta \omega \hat{\mu} \mu$
yg seqq. Of the obelized verses the last five recur, apparently verbatim, in 2493 , where they are pifferent.

Other instances of obelization at 2487 fr y ii.
30 dyop
Col, iii The end of the section relating to the descendants of Thestius' daughters (ll, 1-4); the whole of the section relating to the descendants of Porthaon's daughter, Stratonice.

 hat I see, to this context.

3 ]je iprc, e.g. Apreipuc, is acceptable, if appropriate.
4 yel [paro may be judged likely.
5 seqq. The information here given about Porthaon's wife and daughters differs in many respects from what can be gathered from other sources. His wife is named Euryte by Apollodorus (Bibl. i Io, 2), his daughter Sterope ${ }^{\text {t }}$ (ibid. ; schol. Od, xii 39). The other names do not appear elsewhere in this 6 Cf.

6 Cf. 2487 fr. I i 23.
7 Auodm is a known name, $I$. xxi 85 ; Bibl. ii $7,8,4$; and elsewhere. I suppose it the likelies here, but I may have overlooked alternative possibilities.

 congrre in the taking by an Aetolian prince of an Achaean wife, Ishould guess that this is the plac are offered by Plut. qu. gr. xix, Paus. ii 30,8 seq.

8 The name Porthaon and derivatives appear with a for 0 in the first syllable in a number of passages in Latin authors ( $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{W}$ in v ; ; add Val. Flacc. iii 7o5, Lact. Plac. narr. viii fab. 4). I presume, fore, supposed - $\theta$ äov to have been accommodated to the metre in the same way as at Bacchyl. v 70 Порڤäut⿸a.
${ }^{9} 9$ Of these three names of daughters of Porthaon, Sterope (mother by Achelous of the Sirens, only one recorded in this connexion elsewhere. It may be worth while to call attention to the fact that the names Sterope and Stratonice occur together (along with a third, Laophonte) as daughters of Porthaon's grandfather, Pleuron (Bibl. i $7,7,2$ ).

In regard to Eurythemiste a rather speculative suggestion is offered on 1.35 below.
no cuvorn $\delta$ óc not hitherto before Panyassis fr. 12,13 .
In Mouvícur or a participle?
.ed by P. Berl. but I cannot relate it to the traces in $2481 \mathrm{fr} .5^{(b)}$ iii, ${ }^{1}$ Another daughter, Dia, cited from Pherecydes in schol. $I$. it 212 , seems to me suspect, since she is said to be the wife of his son, Agrius.
${ }_{14}$ I can make nothing of the traces nor relate them to the end of the verse reported in P. Berl, as кдянор. a.
${ }_{15}$ Since the beginning of P. Berl. 1. 23 was read $\mu \varphi$, , or $\quad$ powd, whercas it is certainly a $\mu$, I I feel some confidence in suspecting the opposite misreading in this line, particularly as $\lambda$ csp $\omega \nu a c$ seems to suit the context (cf. note on 2 I seq.).

I6 I have considered $\operatorname{IIqp}[$ pecoũ again, but I am doubtful whether the accent falls right


Is kpouvoic(e) is an obvious guess, but I cannot verify it or say that in the present state of the papyrus it looks even possible.

It is a reasonable suggestion that the river implied by drypooslvec is the Spercheios. At any rate his hypothesis harmonizes with the mention of the Olvyic vóp $\mu \boldsymbol{\eta} \eta$ and one of the supposed locations of ${ }_{20}$ Oechalia.
xvii 25), but I cannot verify $\eta$ [
25), but 1 cannot verify $\eta$ [






22 I suppose ' 0 f them Apollo seized' one. Since pey [could be read, $\mu$ 'épapme might be thought of. ${ }_{23} 22$ avcée.j. [: if a single word and an adjective in form, I can suggest nothing but ảvádovov or avacimrov. But a possibility which should be mentioned is aváeppac, Apropos of Oeoy. 521 (where

 Io Alac, $\mu$ encic (and, they might hot judge that duve need not be considered, since, apart from the difficulty of finding a suitable noun, the elision would be apt to have been indicated in this place.
${ }_{25}$ Melaneus as son of Apollo, Paus. iv 3, z, Ant. Lib. Melam. 4. Pherecydes ap. schol. Soph. Trach, 354 calls him Melas and says he was the son of Arkesilaus.

IIO $\mathrm{Rz}_{2}{ }^{2}$ ), which quotes these lines, appends to the last another, A A prióx kpelouca †madaiò yévoct NavBo\88ao, of which there is no trace here. It need not be doubted that the information it contains was (in its correct form) authentic, but it is not wanted in
 I am not certain that this is a fatal objection.

32 seq. On whose account Heeraces sacked 34 echaina.
 a very satisfactory interpretation of the extremely exiguous remains.
34 seqq. It is clear that these lines contain a statement including the name of the wife taken by Thestius and it must be presumed to have been appended here on the ground of her descent from Porthaon. In one place and another the wife of Thestius is given about half a dozen different names.

 both Eurythemis and Eurythemiste boing nat oorthe locate the first mentioned daughter of Porthaon, Eurythemiste, in these verses. In that case, Thestius married his cousin (Bibl. i $7,7,2$ ).

## 2483. Hesiod, Catalogue

The story of Ceyx and Alcyone, referred to by Julian (Hes. fr. $159 \mathrm{Rz} .{ }^{2}$ ) as narrated by Hesiod, here appears in a manuscript which plainly contained parts of the Catalogue, as appears from the presence of constituents typical of pedigrees and is confirmed by the occurrence in a fragment, wzitten by the same copyist and prima facie from the same roll, of verses partly preserved in three other manuscripts of which the source is not in doubt. There is no reason to suppose that Julian was referring to the Kпй̈кос үá

The writing is a small round uncial of a common type assigned to the second century. As far as I can tell, the lection-signs are by the same pen as the text.
[After the numbers were assigned I observed that 2490, a strip containing verseends including Hes. fr. $122 \mathrm{Rz}_{\mathrm{c}}{ }^{2}$, was by the same hand as 2488 and should have been treated as a fragment of that manuscript.]


Fr． 1 Col．i 7 I．，perhaps the right－hand curve and tip of the central stroke of $\omega$
Col．if 4 Above the line，between $\eta a$ ，a trace which may xepresent $v$ ．But $a$ has not been cancelled s3 After o dot leyel with the top of the letters ］．．［，the upper right－hand arc of a circle， followed by two tops of strokes suggesting the apices of $\mu$

|  | Fr． 2 |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | ］ефариак［ |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  | ］$\mu \in \psi . . \ddot{\epsilon}$［ |
| 5 | ］eratpaid［ |

Fr． 24 Between $y$ and e only scattered specks of ink Above co the upper keft－hand are of a mall circle，followed by the right－hand are of a small circle with a dot to right of its upper end

| Col．i |  | Col．ii |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5 |  | ．．． |
|  |  | ［ |
|  |  |  |
|  | Jupay Oivéa Sĩov | vaiet kaí ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ à $\lambda \iota o t[$ |
|  | ］p Mévoc ávintitoon | Kı̂v乡 $\delta^{\prime}$ оข้тєп［ |
|  | ］тоьйсат＇äкоити | таveтal äícco［v |
|  | ］мака́ресаи $\theta$ ¢о̂̆се |  |
| 10 | ］．$\delta \hat{\omega} \rho a$ ย̇ठккє |  |
|  | ］кai $\boldsymbol{\gamma}$ | фрáccactas $8 v[$ |
|  | ］． |  |
|  | ］et＇vióc |  |
|  | ］ouctv |  |
|  | ］ão $\pi \alpha i \hat{i} \alpha$ |  |
|  | ．．． | Alodıo．［．．．］．．［ |

## Fr． $2+2481$ fr． 5 （b）ii $14-18$

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  | ¢0 \＃apéctท」 |
|  | ${ }_{\text {ro }} \delta \hat{\omega} \mu a_{〕}$ |

Fr． 1 The second column visibly relates to two（thrce？）of the daughters of Aeolus，Alcyone and Peisidike（also Kanake？）．The first eight lines are not genealogical but refer（in whole or part）to the punishment of Alcyone and her husband Ceyx．A pedigree starts at L． 9 ．Similarly a pedigree starts at .4 or 1.5 of the first column，but the preceding three are plainly not genealogical（though in fact a daughter of Aeolus occurs many generations earlier in the line of Oeneus－Tydeus）．
circumstances narrated with a good deal of variation in Bibl， $\mathrm{i} 8,5,2$ ，schol．A，B Il．xiv 120 ，schol T Il．xiv 114，Diod．iv 65， 2 ，namely，the slaughter by Tydeus of the sons of Agrius and／or others in order to protect his father Oeneus against their plots．

7 An unexpected hiatus，but the plural $8 \hat{0}$ a is well attested in the context of a marriage and
 reading at eeoy． 399 ．
same verse.
Col ii
 is an unexpected continuation, It may be well to take into account that $\dot{d}$. $o+(-$ is ambiguous.

7 seq. 'But it is hard to make out the secret mind of Zeus'? Perhaps of. H th seqq.
seqq. The statement contained in these verses presumably corresponds to Bibl. i $7,3,4$ Hecco-

 $\delta \omega v o c ~ ' ~$
Fr .2 生 2 Though there are now four MSS, containing parts of these verses, they still cannot be completed with certainty. See 2481 fr. 5 (b) ii $14-18$.

## 2484. Hesiod, Catalogue

Two scraps of a roll, the smaller re-used on both sides. The larger contains parts of the leff-hand ends of verses of which the right-hand ends are represented in 2485 fr. I and 2481 frr. $1(a)$, (b). The text, which emerges from the combination of these witnesses, and the commentary on it are on pp .23 seqq.

The hand is a medium-sized upright rounded uncial, I suppose of the first half of the second century. The lection-signs are, as far as I can tell, all or nearly all original. The note in the upper margin of fr. 2 is in a different, smaller and more sloping, script of about the same date; the correction in l. I7 may be due to the writer of the text, but perhaps represents a third.
2485. Hesiod, Catalogue

Four (or perhaps only three) fragments from at least two different rolls containing works of Hesiod. The two larger, which may very well join towards the bottom to form a single one, combine with fragments of other manuscripts to produce the better part of two columns, the first relating to Salmoneus and his daughter Tyro, the second to Neleus and his sons, their descendants, and the fight between Periclymenus and Heracles. The roll from which these pieces survive contained the Catalogue. But one of the two smaller fragments contains parts of $11.57-75$ of the Theogony and must (except on the very unlikely hypothesis that they were duplicated in the Catalogue) have come from a different roll. The source of the exiguous remains in the other small fragment is, therefore, uncertain. They may well come from the Catalogue, but I have not identified them in any known verses by or ascribed to Hesiod, and in theory at least they might not even be Hesiodic.

The writing is a well-executed example of the angular type, to be dated in the third century. It varies to some extent in size in different columns but otherwise presents a uniform aspect. As far as I can tell, the lection signs are by the same hand as the text.


$$
\begin{aligned}
& 2481 \text { Fr. } x \\
& \text { (a) Col. i } \\
& 5 \\
& \text { (b) Col. ii } \\
& \text { ]..[. } \alpha . \square v[\quad] \omega .[\mathrm{Cl} .
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \pi \kappa \tau \eta] \rho \dot{\alpha} v \delta \rho \hat{v} v \tau \in[\theta \sigma] \hat{\omega} v \tau
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \left.30 \text { ठ } 8^{\prime}\right]
\end{aligned}
$$

2484 Fr .1 Above 1.1 are parts of two lines of cursive writing, upside down in relation to the poetic text. Sornething appears to have been washed off to make way for them, but I do not think it
was the Hesiod. There is also writing on the back. Thexe is a good deal of casual ink about. was the Hesiod. There is also writing on the back. There is a good deal of casual ink about.


Fr. 1 The ends of $v$
$4 \kappa] a \tau \dot{A} \in \epsilon \operatorname{tav}$.

6 aivorc.
9 Perhaps $p v]$ vauk[ again.
9 Perhaps $\gamma$ 亿]vaur[ aga
Fr. 2 Back blank
$6 .[$, the lower part of a stroke rising to right
descending from left; $\lambda$, not $\mu$, suggested 9 ., , the right-hand arc of a circle
2485 Fr .1 Col , in many places the int has nearly or wholly vanished. Frr. I (a) (b) of 2481 make it possible to decipher or supply the text in some of these.

I The third (or fourth) letter had an upright descending weil below the line- After $\alpha$ the lower left-hand arc of a circle well off the line After $\omega$ (above which there may be traces of a circumflex) $\pi$ or less probably $\gamma$ I cannot tell how far the ink went in this and the next line I4 ]., a trace level with the tops of the letters IT J., an upright, followed by traces at midletter 19 ].., dots of presumably casual ink 20 I am not sure of the correspondence of the traces to the proposed text 26 Immediately before $\beta$ perbaps parts of the middle of $\eta$ After $p$ only scattered traces and the same in the blanks of $2 \gamma-29$, 32 cux above $t$ ink resembling
a small circumflex
367 , the foot of an upright 39 ], the upper right-hand arc of a small circle 40 ]., the upper end of a slightly concave 39 ], the upper right-hind arc of a smale circeerding to right ait After perhaps the back and foot of $\varepsilon$ or $c$
Fr. 8 I The foot of an upright 22 .[, the tip and foot of an upright with a trace to right;
perhaps $\eta$ or $\gamma$ $\begin{array}{ll}\text { perhaps } \eta \text { or } \nu & 3] \text {, a slightly convex upright. Against the upper part of the right-hand } \\ \text { upright of } \eta \text { a stroke curving up to right } \\ \text { After } \eta \text { the lower left-hand loop of \& or } c \text {, before } a \text { the }\end{array}$ upright of $\eta$ a stroke curving up to right After $\eta$ the lower left-hand loop of $\varepsilon$ or $c$, before a the right-hand end of the cross-stroke of $\gamma$ or $\tau \quad$. [, perhaps the feet and part of the bar of $\eta$,
but this does not account for ail the ink 6 ., the upper end of a stroke sloping gradually to right, followed by the left-hand side of the apex of $a$, $\delta$, or $\lambda$

2481 Fr. 1 (a) Col. in Not verifable; the foot of an upright on the line, followed by the base of a small circle off it 12 ]., a dot below the line $I 5$ More than the normal room on both sides of $\eta$, between which and $a$ a dot level with the top of the letters $\quad \alpha$ large and apparently by a different pen 16 More than the normal room between $t$ and $\theta$
(b) Col. ii [See Addendum, p. 26 ]

3 There is ink at the lower end of the accent, not prima facie a trema but perhaps intended for it I2 Between $f$ and $a$ a suspended letter; the traces are compatible with the top of the loop and the foot
 seems to have been mistakenly repeated since the first publication, 'Book ii'。
The story of Salmoneus is tokd in Apollodorus Bibl. i 9, 7. The details relevant to what is found



3 oủpavoô dectep̧evroc, as below, is naturally thought of, but I cannot verify it.

5 The $\lambda^{\prime} \rho_{\eta \tau \epsilon c}$ here and in 1.7 are explained by the passage of Apollodorus.
6 The supplemaent is implied by the accentuation in 2481 . Aonpóov appus is otherwise recorded only as a reading at $I l$. xvii 481 (preferred by Aristarchus). From 2485 by itself Bob̀ äpha (as at $I l$. xi 533, xvii 458 , hy. Hom. Dem. 89, Hes. Acm. 97, 342) would have been guessed, and I am bound to say it seems to me more suitable to the context.

Io cenac does not seem to be ruled out, but I cannot verify it.
${ }_{11}$ 'This phrase first in Od . vii 307 and not rare in Hesiodic verse, $\theta \epsilon 0 \% .556$, ' $\mathrm{Ep} \mathrm{\gamma}$. 90 , fr. $180,4 \mathrm{Rz} .{ }^{2}$, Асл. 162.
12 ayóopan a rather rare word, not found in the Iliad. àyópeovor, ©eoy. 6r9 But the reference to this verb by ISJ of arpica(k)ro Alc, 310 is shown by the vocalization to be out of the question].

13 seq. Possibilities of supplementation are suggested by Od, xx 103 auvixa $\delta^{\prime}$ Eßpóvincev a an'

 placed at the begioning of 1.14$)$ seems to have been of at lcast four syllables and for this I have no
suggestion.
 Oid., as $\AA \mathrm{cr} .30$, which may be preferred as Hesiod's own.

The present participle xohoupevoc not in $I L$. or Od.; other examples 'Epr. r38, hy. Homs. Hemm. 308.
16 seq. 2481 offers ourax', i.e. of. But though it would be easy to think of objects which could be said to be 'sent', I do not think ${ }^{\text {g p ply }}$ ( $\alpha$ ) can be avoided and a verb of sending is unsuitable with this.


 accepted but $r$ for $\pi$ is out of the question as a reading. The whole passa | $\theta_{\text {eor }} 514$ seqq. |
| :---: |
| I8 Cf. |
| eoy |

 Hesiod Ap. Rhod. Argons. iv 597. From
have expected Ba]haiv where Jhev stands.
 avōpôp xvii 540 ; not in the Iliad.
20 The dotted letters are not verifiable but the text is justified by the collocation of 'children and wife' in this order in Greek poetry of all periods. A verse containing similar constituents of a household in the reverse order at $I l$. vi 366 , oik ${ }^{21}$ I can fand of the following adverb dicrace (which seems not to recur till Manetho). Though with some nouns daroppeiv is used to denote 'disappear, perish', I should judge it improbable that it could





 24 I should have expected something to express 'only (one)', but I can think of nothing long
20 . enough (not to speak or the iapossif. 5 (a) i $27,2501 \mathrm{Ig}$.

iк
The accentuation in 2484 , since ${ }^{2} \%$ cioc is always of three terminations, must be simply erroneous. 26 Since vencelecke is followed by the accusative, a verb must be supplied with the general sense of 'oppose' which is followed by the dative. I doubt whether any suggestion will be verifinble.
 Aphrod. 167 , Od. iv 397 .

 I should have expected $\tau \omega \rho \dot{\rho a} \mu \nu$ esecdesce or some other metrically commonplace formula to have

 be a trace of a letter between them in 2485 and an insertion above the line in 2481 .
 rodurpazov $I$ iкdukE ${ }^{\prime}$ ). In Hesiod's version her association with Poseidon precedes her marriage to ${ }_{32}$ In the rapd inocic of Homer (including the $H$ Hum
$3^{2}$-, but not infrecuently -atcc-appears instead tins) iterative forms from -aw verbs usually have -acek-, but not infre
 ${ }_{3} \mathrm{Rz}^{2}{ }^{2}$.

Addendum to 2481 fr . I (b) ii $x$ seqq. ( $=$ x9 seqq. of the composite text)
Addendum to 2481 fr . $\mathrm{y}(\mathrm{b})$ ii x seqq. ( $=$ x9 seqq. of the composite text).
A late-found morsel of 2481 can be located by the cross-fibres to left of the first three lines of fr. (b) ii. It contains the syllables

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ]. kfpec. }
\end{aligned}
$$

 of a failure to understand the role of the unrepresented digamma of oukฑ̄ac), and ed $\pi$ [pp[pura (hardly ${ }^{\alpha} \lambda \lambda l p[p u \tau a)$ 'inundated', resolving my problem.
2486. Hesiod, Catalogue

A slice complete at top and bottom from a roll, containing the right-hand parts of the same verses as $2485 \mathrm{fr}, 2$ and half a dozen more. Like 2485 it has suffered from wet or scouring, so that the ends of the upper lines have vanished.

The hand is an upright medium-sized uncial to be dated in the latter park of the second century. A second hand appears to be responsible for the corrections and the addition of the end of $1.3^{2}$, but the lection signs, which are more plentiful than in 2485, look as if they were (at any rate preponderantly) from the same pen as the text.
].[.. $7 \beta$..[]. .[ ] $] 0 v$



    ] \(\mu\) еидии́vaçcॄтатирар:
    


$\nu \grave{\zeta} \zeta \nu \circ v \theta a \lambda \leqslant \rho \eta \nu \pi o \iota[$
]pouclveyecvaroф[
]аиалтциєүрүка
]юолтєтидаovaтє[


] $¢ \delta \omega \rho a \pi о с \in \iota \delta a \omega \nu \in \nu[$

15

] $\eta \xi \alpha \lambda \lambda[$. . $] \in \delta \alpha v \tau \epsilon \mu \epsilon \lambda \iota c c \epsilon \omega v a[$

]оюขкоуонастатацинкаиєк[


2486




 ]єкацаутинєэŋшкаиала́стора[













 [

 ]кєขкратєроуне́шоса...[Traces of 3 or 4 more vv. ] wevoc tavu cevxeipe[ ไरvขlovєтucтрєтrท̂¢

## ].[..]ß..[.]..[ ] $] v v_{[ }$





]kai pa Oíyatp' A 4 фíoroc 'Iacióolo



$\triangle$ niuax 1 Fen


















$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ]кєн кратєро̀̀ } \mu \dot{́} \varphi \text { ос а . . . [ } \\
& \text { ] } \mu \text { evoc Tóvivecev Xéipe[cal }
\end{aligned}
$$

2485 Fr .2 （or fr． 1 col．ii） r 7 ］．［ the lower part of $e$ ，or Iess probably 0 After $\beta$ the lower part of an upright descending far below the line，$\rho$ rather than $v$ ，followed by the foot of an upright on the line 2 ］．，the upper and lower parts of an upright Iz seqq．Hes．fr．I4 $\mathrm{Rz}^{2} \quad$ I5 aṽe ${ }^{2}$ nedéckero schol．Ap．Rhod． ${ }_{2 I}$ Thexe is a sign rese

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { to seqq. Hes. If. It } \mathrm{Rz} \mathrm{R}^{\mathrm{z}} \\
& \text { ling a shallow 'short' over }
\end{aligned}
$$

15 айте тєлеске
22 ］．，a cross stroke touching the back of $\varepsilon$ about at the middle $\delta \eta$ made out of $\delta$ es by the same hand
2486 I After $\theta$ a dot level with the tops of the letters，which would not be taken for part of $\beta$ ，if
there was any choice；next，the upper end of a stroke descending to right，followed by two traces level there was any choice；next，the upper end of a stroke descending to right，followed by two traces level
with the top of the letters
$\varepsilon,[$ ，apparently the foot and tip of a stroke sloping slightly to With the top of the letters $\quad 2,[$ ，apparently the foot and tip of a stroke sloping slightly to
right with the start of a stroke curving to night from the tip and a dot to right level with the top of the letters；not prima facie $\mu$ or $\nu$ or $\lambda_{t}$ ．This seems to have been followed by an apostrophe，now represented only by two dots，the upper and lowex ends 3 No doubt taa 0 ［o corrected to $\iota^{a} c\left[[a] 8 a\left[0\right.\right.$, though the details cannot be verified $\quad 9$ seqq．Hes．fr， $\left.14 \mathrm{Rz},{ }^{2} \quad 23\right]$ ，the upper
part of $a$ stroke rising to right；perhaps $[10]$ again $\quad 28$ ，the upper and lower ends of the part of a stroke rising to right；perhaps I㭵 again $\quad 29$ Of ］of only the tip of the right－hand stroke．Per right hand stroke of a triangular letter $\quad 29$ Of Jof only the tip of the right－hand stroke．Per－
haps $] /$ not ruled out $\quad$ Between this and $\eta$ the right－hand stroke of a triangular letter； 1 looks
likelier than $\delta$ haps ］／not ruled out haps $\theta$ possible $31 \ldots$ ．．．．

In the interpretative transcript I have not indicated letters missing or doubtful in only one of the two witnesses， 2485 fr ． 2 and 2486．The few letters contributed by 2481 fr，a are marked by half－ brackets．I have referred above，P． 22 ，to what may be direct evidence that 2485 fr． 2 is the column immediately following 2485 fr ．x col． i ．It is further to be said that its contents，starting with allusion to Pelias and Neleus，seern a suitable continuation of the narration concerning Tyro and Poseidon， it may on this hypothesis be suggested，should be inserted the verses partly preserved in C ，if the authorship and contents of these are rightly identified．
 xiii $45^{2}, \mathrm{xx} 230$ ），which would imply a part of tektev or an equivalent verb in what precedes．Apollo

3 ＇established in different places＇，a hitherto unrecorded compound of vako．
4 ＇Apart＇or＇far from＇one anothers，e．g．vóc申w $\delta^{\prime}, T \hat{j} \lambda \in \delta^{\circ}$ a $\pi^{\prime}$, but there is a wide choice of equivalent expressions．

єixe каi हैктєєє：I suppose hysteron proteron（cf．e．g．Od．xvi q1），since we are told by Apollodoru
 Since－$\nu$ クुu 6 bevaa might be expected，I may as well say，it was not written．
 with the son of Zeus and Antiope，husband of Niobe．）

The error＇Iced 8 （ao）and correction＇Iact8（a0）are also found at 2498 II．

 speculations in the scholia ad locc．and elsewhere（e．g．schol．Ap．Rhod．Arv， of the other nine．In Hesiod，it is clear，all are sons of Chloris．They are listed in Apollodorus Bibl．

 have the same origin I have presented them as onc，neglecting such errors as＇$E_{m i}$ deova for ${ }^{\prime} E \pi / A a o(v)$ ，
 sons of Chloris and the others as＇by various mothers＇has a name，Фpacioc too many；

Apollodorus，who has the right number，omits Chromius，guaranteed by Homer，and has $\Phi_{\text {pactoc }}$ instead．］

There cannot be much doubt that 11．to seq．here presented the same names in the same order from Taîpoc to＇Emanaoc and 1.9 the same three from Aprupéryc to Ahácrap with a transposition of the

On the questions，why the Bibl．schol．Ap．Rhod．list has the transpositions noted and the
 it my business to enter．
ed that scholl．BT on Il．xi 692 present a list which，except for Nestor and Pericly－ I8 ous oropaccí：this
rightening，or the like（Od． O ．
 but（by conjecture）at hy．Hom．Aphrod．254，but there too I should regard ovik Jvopactóv as a likelier interpretation of the intention of the тapdiocac（（Jodiarovy）．
${ }_{21}$ Since there is no choice but to postulate ov $]$－if $I$ am right in attaching 2485 fr ． 1 ，o［0］$]$－it must be supposed that the acute accent was wrongly written，as it was on Ninjoc in the preceding line As may be seen in two instances below，the writer of 2485 has a rough breathing with a long and slanting transverse stroke，but I do not think that the hypothesis that the ink represents a rough breathing（which would fall over the $v$ ）is acceptable．

23 raîcer dotcrefowra Il．xi 506 ．
The omission of $\delta^{\prime}$ in 2486 scem
$34 \in \mathbb{D}^{2}$ a axoc the supplement is unavoidable，but produces two abnormalities．The almost uni－ versal form in epic writing of this and analogous phrases is axac（8éoc，rádoc，ẅxpoc，etc．）elite（v）or
 example in Homer of the elision，eid＇（two of the elision，$\hat{e n}^{\prime}$＇），and that not in this type of phrase，none in Hesiod．




26 I can find no precise parallel for the shade of meaning which＇incepaiero seems to have here． The nearest perhaps is impualeo v6crou Od． v 344 ．There might be a nearer（but of much later date）in中poupaic dakpufrouc innupalerau Orph．Atg．935，if the dative in 2486 had not been rejected in favour of the genitive．（Since ertuabopar + gen．and eme
distinguishable uses，it may be worth while to call attention to the late and perhaps non－poetical use
 mutatis nuxaandis，to give the sense of our phrase．）
${ }^{27} \phi \hat{\gamma}$, after $1 l$. ii 37.
cTyceuv；if the rapå̊occe had not preserved $\tau, I$ am confident nobody would have supplemented


That Apollo gave Heracles the bow is attested also by Apollodorus（Bibl．ii 4，II， 8 ）and Diodorus


 likely．

Bocke $\theta$ dc unrecorded．I suppose rósov is to be supplied and the adjective understood much in the

${ }^{56}$ If crрєпт $\hat{c}$ implies veupfic，the genitive instead of the dative is abnormal．But the articulation


Fragments of a roll，of which the chief contains the better part of a column of twenty－five lines summarizing the line of Danaus as far as Perseus and the daughters of Proetus．

The hand is a fine bold example of the angular type，comparable with $\mathbf{1 3 6 4}$ ， written in the third century．I cannot tell whether the two or three lections signs are by the writer of the text；the variant over 1.24 seems certainly to be so，

Fr． 2
］$\lambda_{t} \eta \omega_{\text {．}}$［ ］xpuco［
］．．．$\%$
］． $\mathrm{ov} \cdot \varepsilon \delta \omega \kappa \varepsilon[$ ］a．［
］$\omega \mu \mu \epsilon \gamma a \lambda \eta \nu[\quad] \tau \circ \lambda \omega \beta \eta \nu$ ］$\epsilon \pi \epsilon \iota \tau, ~ \alpha \mu \nu \mu[$［ ］$\sim \alpha \beta \alpha \nu \tau \alpha$



]§каиакрıсьоц $\beta$ асі入 そа[]
]. $ө \pi \alpha \tau \eta \rho[.] \delta p \omega \nu \tau[. ..] \omega \nu \tau \epsilon$.

]...єขокро́єขт].].[.[]

7тарŋоขє́v̈трати[ ]apa[] ]
] $\eta v \kappa[.] \lambda \lambda \iota \subset \phi v \rho o[$ ].[

]. . $\alpha є \varphi \kappa[.] \iota \mu \epsilon[..] \nu \pi \tau о \lambda \iota \in \theta \rho \circ \gamma[$
] $\boldsymbol{\mu \epsilon \gamma а л ә т о р о с а р к а с є \delta \alpha [ ~}$
]. кал[. .] ]лока $\mu \circ \nu \varsigma[.] \epsilon \nu \in \beta \circ<L_{\text { }}$
].[ ].ec []
]. couc $\theta \in v[$. $\beta$ Bouß $\beta$ owttc
]़̣̣ $\mu о \nu \lambda є \chi о с є \iota c a v a \beta a c a$
] $\gamma \alpha \lambda \eta{ }^{2}$ [.] $\left.\rho o[] а р к а с. і \delta \alpha\right]$

$\stackrel{\epsilon t \rho}{\nu a c c a p!}$
]. $\delta \omega \mu$ атататрос [
]үопикаифьаvaccap!
Col. ii

]-каито.[
] [

## Fr． r Col i

$$
\text { ].ov. } \epsilon \omega \kappa \kappa[\quad] \alpha .[
$$

$$
\text { ]cov } \mu \epsilon \gamma \dot{\alpha} \lambda \eta \nu[\dot{\alpha} \pi \pi \epsilon \tau<\alpha] \tau o \lambda \omega^{\prime} \beta \eta \nu .
$$




$\pi \alpha] \tau \eta \eta^{\rho} \omega \dot{\alpha} \nu \rho \hat{\omega} \nu \tau \in \theta \epsilon \omega ิ \nu \tau \epsilon$


］．$\epsilon \pi \alpha \tau \eta \rho[\alpha \nu] \delta \rho \omega ิ \nu \tau[\epsilon \theta \epsilon] \omega ิ \nu \tau$

］．．．єข озкро́єнг］．［．［ ］

 $\Delta a v \alpha] \eta \nu \nu[a] \lambda \lambda i c \phi v \rho o[\nu$
$\left.\Pi_{\varepsilon \rho \kappa \hat{\eta} \alpha} \quad\right] \nu \mu\left[\eta^{\prime}<\right] r \omega \rho[a]$ фо́po七o．

］$\mu є \gamma а \lambda$ ท́тороя Аокасі̂ठа［о
］．ка入［ $\lambda 1] \pi \lambda$ о́каноу $[\theta]] \in \nu \in ́ \beta o \iota[a \nu$ ］．［ ］．єc［

了ópòv $\lambda$＇́́ $\chi o c$ eicavapâca

тєрск］а入入е́a＂̈ $p \gamma^{\prime}$ єiठviac
 ］a סćpata татрóc
D

Fr. 1 Col. i I ]., the foot of an upright .[, an upright with a slight projection on the left-hand side of its top 3 ra not verifiable J., a dot on the 9 , , a trace suiting the overhang of $c$ Io I am uncertain how the dis poscessive for the room II ] ...the lower end of a stroke descending from left touching the the line would not be read 12$] .6$ an upright, oor $s$ might be lost after it 14 if $\kappa$ [ were not dictated, it would not be read ]. [, the lower part of an upright descending well below the line < $\nu$ only the bottom right-hand angle, of $\theta$ only the base 18 ]., the upper part of an upright;
che overhang lost in a small hole Above ot ink not accounted for a stroke rising to right $]_{\text {, }}$, the lower end of a stroke descending far below the line After e blank 20 ]., the right-hand cnd of a horizontal stroke on or just below the line 24 Hes, fr. $27 \mathrm{Rz} .{ }^{2}$ Col. ii 2 There is a stroke through e and perhaps what is meant for a dot above it, but I am still not sure that cancellation as intenced 3 , L, a thin upright stroke; if not casual ink, an inser tion by a different hand $\quad 4$.[, the left-hand parts of $\gamma$ or $\pi \quad 6 .[$, the lower part of an uprigh Fr. 2
I . [, the upper end of a stroke descending to right 3 ]..., the tip of an upright, Before $\psi$ apparently the upper part of the right-hand stroke of $a$ (or $\lambda$ )

In the context I suppose the 'great outrage' is likely to be the forced marriage of the daughters of Danaus and Danaus to be the subject of the verb.

3 seq. The father of Abas was Lynceus, the mother Hypermnestra; Bibl. ii 2 , x, I.
, however, there is a slight pause betwee he words

The wife of Abas, mother of Proetus and Acrisius, 1.8 , was Aglaia, daughter of Mantineus; Bibl 2, I, I (schol, Eur, Or, 965).
$8 \frac{\eta}{\eta} \delta^{\prime}$ Ureeke $\Pi_{\rho} 0 \hat{i}$ ív 7$] \in$ or the equivalent.
Io seqq. Acrisius became King of Argos and married Eurydice, daughter of Lacodaemon; Pherecydes $a p$, schol. Ap. Rhod. Apr. iv iog1; Bibl. ii $2,1,2 ; 2,2,1 ;$;iii $10,3,2 ; a l$ al.
can ${ }^{2}$ Cf 108 .
iv: I do not know whether there are other examples of thphon $a p$. schol, A Ill. xxiv zi8. syllables. $\sigma \int$ would be apt to indicate composition.
${ }^{14}$ seq. The daughter of Acrisius and Eurydice was Danae ; Bibl, ii $2,2,1 ;$ et ab, The son of Danae was Pcrseus. A short gencelogy of Abas-Perseus is at I $2-5$. (In that MS. $\Pi$ Iepcôa is twice spelt -ceua as it is at $2219 \mathrm{fr}, 3,22$.)

I6 The writer now turns from the line of Acrisius to that of Proetas who obtained Tiryns; Bibl. ii $2, \mathrm{x}, 4$; et al.

Tlpuvөa: this form should be accepted at $A c \pi$. 8x, where the same phrase occurs.
${ }^{17}$ seq. Proetus married Stheneboea, daughter of Arcas' son. In Homer the wife of Proetus is called Anteia and his father-in-law is anonymous. The father of Stheneboea is given a variety of names. 'Probus' in Verg. Buc. Vi 48 says: Hesiodus ( (fr, 27 Rz. ${ }^{2}$ docet. (Proetidas) ex Proeto et Sthenoibid., schol. B Il. ii 609 ; Apollodorus puts him later in the family tree ( Bibl. iii 9,2, I) and substitutes

 5) and this was the Arcadians' own view (Ath. Miill. xiv I5 seqq.).

Two other names are offered, which have no known connexion with Arcas. At Bibl. ii $2,1,3$



The best suggestion I can offer, taking into account the conditions as I see them, is to postulate


expected and a cross-head short to have contained a complete bexameter, but cross-heads are not expected and a cross-head would not be in place here.
20 I am puzzied by J. col. eot, i.e. of, cannot be read and the ink before c cannot be part of any vowel.
${ }_{22}$ See note on 17 seg.
${ }_{23}$ The names of the Proetides are found in commentaries on Verg. Ecl. vi 48 with some variations from the forms taken from Bibl. ii 2,2 , I (schol. Od. xv 225); e.g. Chrysippe, (H)ipponoe, Cyrianassa as well as Lysippe, Iphinoe, Iphianassa. These appear to have no significance. I have found no variant Iphianeira for Iphianassa in either a Latin or a Greek author, but whereas Melampus got in marriage Iphianassa according to Pherecydes (ap. schol. Od. ut sup.), he got Iphianeira, daughter of Megapenthes and therefore granddaughter, not daughter, of Proetus, according to Diodorus (iv 68, 4). length of line presumned from other supplements. Col. ii 3-6 3 Bedol are also found against $F$. five occur in another context, $24989-\mathrm{r} 3$. The obelization may, therefore, indicate a doubt about their location, not about their genumeness. The same possibility must be taken into consideration here.

## 2488A. Hesiod, Catalogue

A scrap containing parts of the first of three verses quoted from Hesiod's Catalogue and the two preceding. It is written on the back of a roll, in the reverse direction to the text on the front, of which the nature cannot be determined, in a well-executed sloping angular hand of the late second or early third century.
] 8 . . p [
]. $.9[$
]aлєєрора $\gamma$ ouap [
lảлeípova yaîav.




I Perhaps 8 evo, though I should read $\delta \varepsilon$ if I could account for a slightly concave upright between this and $o$. 2 Above the line between $\rho$ and $o$ something resembling a narrow 8 or reversed S, which I cannot interpret 3 seqq. Hes. fr. 29 Rz. ${ }^{2}$

3 seqq. The punishment of the daughters of Proetus. See Merkelbach on $D \times 5$.
 er and may, to go by ' $E p \%, 283$, be acceptable here.
5 భौdoûro dubitanter Markscheffiel.

## 2488b. Hesion, Catalogue

The following scrap in the same hand as the preceding and like it written on the back, the front in this case being blank, is likely to be from the same manuscript. But it seems to have been found in a different part of the site and I have come upon it late in the day. It would be advisable to refer to it as 2488 fr . 2. The verses represented are very nearly the same as those already partially known from $Q$.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ]... } \\
& \text { ]...[ } \quad \text { ]a } \lambda \alpha[ \\
& ] \rho v[\gamma] \gamma[. .] \tau^{\prime} \in \chi[
\end{aligned}
$$

]үєтофидороие
$5 \quad] a \lambda \phi \eta c \tau \alpha \omega \nu[$ ]оүєฺьєкаког[
]. ovevve[
3.[.].].[

Q (P. Petr. i 3, 3)
]ıтоь ă аиактос




 ]. $p \tau[\ldots . . . \chi . .[$

The left-hand side is rubbed, so that I cannot always recognize which letters in $Q$ correspond I ., [, traces compatible with $\nu \alpha[$ or $\nu \lambda[7]$, if $\nu$, anomalous; if $], t$, I cannot interpret the ink preceding $t \quad 8]$. . [ the right-hand side of a loop as of $p$, followed by an apex as of 8
2489. Hesiod, Catalogue

On the strength of the statement of the scholiast on Pindar's ninth Pythian it is reasonable to assign at least the first three of the verses, of which the ends are preserved in this fragment of a roll, to the section of Hesiod's Catalogue relating to Cyrene. But I see no relevance in the others to anything that is known of the legends of either Cyrene or Aristaeus. The possibility that a new section begins with the fourth line must be envisaged.

The hand is a fair-sized upright rounded uncial, comparable with 220, and, I suppose, to be dated in the second century. There are no lection signs.


Apiccraiov $\beta$ atrxait


]. ס «́́paта ка入á




$3 \llbracket \mu \rrbracket$ struck through and dotted above 4 ]., an upright
7 J., the edge of the righthand arc of a circle
 'Haóbour, schol. Piad. Pyth. ix 6 (Hest.fr. $128 \mathrm{Rz}, 2$ ).

2 The only conmexion I have found between Hermes and Aristaeus is ibid. 59 seqq. $\hat{o} v$ кגлvòc



3 Ariat be ollowed in supple. ${ }^{2}$
3 Aristaeus, like his father Apollo, was Aypetic kal Nouroc, ibid. 65, Ap. Rhod. Arg. ii so7, et al. It is to be supposed, therefore, that the missing part of the verse contained a reference to hunters parallel to vop ${ }^{\prime}$ (ovv. Servius in Verg. Georg. i 14 (Hes. fr. $229 \mathrm{Rz},{ }^{2}$ ) has Aristaeum . . . quen Hesiodua
dicit Apollinem pastoralem'. 4 There is no difficulky
en indicated by no more than a coronis and a paragraphus under the beginning of 1.3 . The sense might have been something like: 'Or such as those who left their . . . home to tend the corpse of . . . . might have been something life:
There is likewise no dificulty about the consequently necessary winding-up of the Cyrene piece.

For instance: 5 refmpora cannot refer to Aristaeus, who was immortal. There does not appear to be any possibility that it refers to Actaeon, his son.


 attribution has been questioned.

7 exsoevros in any of its meanings is rare in Epic. It is found once in Homer, twice in Apolionius
'godius, of 'handing over' to a claimant. Here I should guess it meant 'giving out to somebody to make', assigning a task.
 together.
${ }^{1}$ But Lloyd-Jones supplies me with Nonn. Dionys. xiii 275 seqq. ${ }^{\text {tnecy }}$ Mplcraioc . . . ग̄ev . . .

2490. Hesiod, Catalogue

The beginning of the story of Coronis, preceded by the end of the last line of the preceding section.

Written without lection signs in a smallish round hand of the second century.
[After the numbers were assigned I recognized that the hand was the same as that of 2488 and that this fragment should have had the reference 2488 fr .3 .]

```
        ].\etao<
        ].70¢
    ]uvporo
    ]роса\delta\mu\etaс
5 ].[ ]c
        ]oupa
        ].cos
        ]акала
    ]
        stripped
        "
        ",
        ]c
                1єр\mu\etaс
                ]c
        ]kou\tau\iota\nu
        Jov
    ]. є\chiovca
]ev\tau\iota
```





I ], the foot of an upright 2 seqq. Hes, fr. $122 \mathrm{Rz},^{2}$ line 7 J ., the lower end of a stroke descending from left


20 J., two uprights; perhaps separate letters: ].

7 Possibly aldeoc.

2491. Hesiod, Catalogue (Suitors of Helen)

Four scraps of a roll, of which three can be combined, though they do not touch, to make a fragment partly overlapping $G_{3}$ and continuing it downwards.

The hand is a smallish example of the 'biblical' uncial to be assigned to the second. The hand is a smallish example or the orent and corrections by another hand. In a number of places there is unexplained ink, I suppose casual.

## Fr. 1

]⿰енккт $\nu \omega[$


] $\tau \omega \lambda \omega$. $\delta \in \mu \nu a,[.] \nabla o ́ a c[$
5 ]ovap $\tau \tau a \delta \alpha 0 \cdot \delta \&[$.$] . \alpha \pi \pi \in[$
$\lambda \quad \lambda$

]eגeqap.[]..[ ] $] \epsilon .[$
]. $\omega 80 \mu[$
]acon[
10 ]ека
] $\rho \circ[$






 $\left.{ }_{\eta}{ }^{*} \theta\right] \in \lambda \epsilon \gamma^{\prime} \rho \kappa \kappa \tau \lambda$.

10
$\qquad$ a 3 After the last a there is some ink just above the have been very much cramped 6 Perhaps $\mathbb{I P D}$, 7 . a dot on the line; probably no whole have been very much cramped $\quad$ letter missing between this and $]$. $[$ which appears to be $\alpha$ or $\lambda$, followed by part of the left-hand $\begin{aligned} & \text { letter missing between this and } \\ & \text { upright and right-hand apex of } \mu\end{aligned} .[$, an upright $\quad 8$., an upright

 in G.
 Toca]c $\ddot{u}_{\mu[\mu e v a c}$ is compatible with the remains.

## Fr. 2

$$
\begin{aligned}
& ] c a \cdot[ \\
& ] m \omega \delta a[ \\
& ] \omega \nu .[ \\
& ] \phi \rho o \cdot[
\end{aligned}
$$

5

Fr. 2 I. [, a damaged o seems more likely than e 3 .[, above the general level a slightly convex stroke 4. , the upper part of an upright; between $o$ and this a short upright on the

## 2492. Hesiod, Catalogue (Suitors of Helen)

A scrap of a roll partly overlapping $G_{5}$ but containing three letters of one preceding verse.

The hand is of the angular type and may be assigned to the third century.

|  | ] $\rho$ ย $\eta[$ |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| 5 |  |

2493. Hesiod, Catalogue

The presumption that the following fragment belongs to Hesiod's Catalogue is based on the recurrence in it of verses found in another piece which certainly comes from that source. These verses refer to Heracles and it is possible that in the few syllables which precede them there may be recognized a summary of the events which ended in his sack of Oechalia. But this is quite uncertain, and about the tenor of the remnants which follow them I cannot make even so uncertain a conjecture.

The text is written in a hand of the common angular type, of which I suppose it is a third-century example. Some of the corrections are due to the same hand and so apparently are some of the lection signs. But a thinner pen, and presumably a different writer, is responsible for other additions to the original text.


I Of $] \lambda$ only the lower part of the right-hand stroke; $a$ not ruled out
3 ]., a speck com. $\begin{array}{ll}\text { patible with the upper right-hand edge of } o & \text { Of } \tau \text {; only the left-hand end of the cross-stroke, } \\ \text { above which what might be taken for a small } \theta & 4 \text { Before }]_{\tau} \text { there may be a trace of the pre }\end{array}$ ceding letter, e.g. the tip of the overhang of $c \quad$ Between $I T$ and $\nu$ a dot lovel with their tops 6 Above $\nu \in$ [ two traces, the first like a small $\iota$ with the start of a stroke going to right from its top, the second a heavy blot not quite covering previous ink 8 .[, the start of a stroke rising to right? $9-13=\mathrm{F} 4,29-33(=2481 \mathrm{fr} .5(b)$ ii $22-26) \quad 9$ npme $\rho$ written (by a different handr) on an unfinished $\beta$ ? I4. [, $\gamma$ or $\pi \quad$ I5 ], a dot level with the top of the letters..$[$ perhaps but damaged and close to the edge I6 ]., a trace like the tip of the overhang of $c$ Between and $\phi$ the base of a small circle off the line; o not suggested $\phi$ bas what looks lake a smate against the left-hand side of the upper part of its upright $\eta$ written on another letter or letter
$(? \%$ of $)$ I8 Of $] p$ only the tip of the right-branch at a lower level than usual Above this an he next letter what looks like a rough breathing (not an acute accent), but might be a $V$-shaped $v$, followed by two dots in the positions of the left-hand end of the cross-stroke and the bottom of the shank of $\tau$ Of $p$ only a trace of the lower part of the shank $19 \leqslant$ is anomalously open 20 ', the upper end of a stroke rising to rigat $z$ only fop. the top of $\psi$.

Too much is lost on the left，as 11．7－13 show，for any attempt at recovery of the words of 11．1－6 or II．i4 onwards to be likely to be profitable，but as the subject is known as fax as 1． 13 to be Heracles， it may be worth while to record the following guess about the general tenor of 11.24 ，namely，that өaneppy refers to Heracles＇wish to get Iole for vis．
Heracles，exтave to Heracles＇killing of Earytus．
6 arduwdov implies＂Oגvurov with which it is regularly associated in Homer．In sense the verse

 Iternative here．
$8 \mathrm{~F} 4,28$ ex̌av кад入hicфupov＂H $\beta \eta \eta \nu$ ，and this is the proper qualification of the goddess．
 ${ }^{14}$ seqq．I see no certain clue to the subject，which，to judge by the analogy of $F 4$ ，may be a new
 in 1.18 ，there is a temptation to infer that it may be either the wooing of Deianeira（when the reference would be to the Achelous）or the killing of Nessus（when it would be to the Enenus or Lycormas）． But Heracles may here occur in a comparison，and the sack of Oechalia，if that is what 11 ．I seqq．are


## 2484A．Hesiod，Catalogue，Book iv

The suspicion expressed in the introduction to 2355，like the following，a manu－ script containing the beginning of Hesiod＇s Acric preceded by other verses，that the new lines might not be Hesiodic，is now shown to have been unjustified．There is no prima facie reason for doubting that the text to be elicited from a combination of what is preserved in the two manuscripts represents what preceded 11. x－56 of the Acrric in the rapd $\delta$ ocic of Hesiod＇s Catalogue．It is tempting to go farther and recognize the particular passage the references to which are collected by Rzach（ ${ }^{2} \mathrm{Hes} . \mathrm{fr} .98$ ），but the point for which those quotations are made，namely，the insertion of Pleisthenes into the genealogy of the Atreidae，seems irreconcilable with what is found here．

The text is written in a rounded medium－sized hand of a fairly common type assigned to the early second century．The few lection signs may，as far as I can tell， be due to the copyist himself．


5 ］ßィovкаиарクi申ф
］．ovaסıov•óc［
．іттатриалая $\kappa \kappa$［
（Acmic I）］rovcaסo $\mu$ ov［
10 ］үarचpìao［

| ］ v ¢ $0 v \in[$ | ］pawn［ |
| :---: | :---: |
| ］rev［ |  |
| ｜0ıproucr［ | ］euca |

 ，$\omega_{L \ldots . .] \nu \in \omega \omega \nu}$ ］тєтодгхрисо⿱афробетクс
］$\theta \nu \mu$ оve［．．］тиескоракоитך้



］aт＇eva［ ］vvaioótn［ ］］коити



］a入є［ ］raфлє ${ }^{2} \alpha \iota \pi v \rho \iota к \omega \mu \alpha[$
I．［ the left－hand are of a circle 3］．，the thickened top of an uprightrer $\quad$ 6］，an up－
 I am not sure that anything was written
 Katreus，king of Crete，gave his daughter Aerope to Nauplius to sell abroad，
 Thyestes，Apollod．op，ii 13 ，Tzetz．Chil．$i \mathbf{i} \mathbf{I 8}$ ，448．Here，however，it seems reasonable to suppose that the reference must be to the mother of Aerope．We have，so far as I can discover，no information from any other source about the name of Katreus＇wife．

3 ка入hicфvpop＇Heponecay：no other example of this form of the name Aerope is recorded．To

 $\Phi$ epcédóveca S ia and 20，
4 In $2355,4 \mathrm{I}$ indicated no doubt about os in кoul．I now think this was unjustified．The verse 4 In 2355， 4 I indicated no doubt about of in woul
conforms to a type of formula customarily found in such contexts．
5 There is a considerable quantity of evidence for the fact that Agamemnon and Menelaus had a 5 There is a considerable quantity of evidence for the fact that Agamemnon and Menelaus
ister named Anaxibia（Asius $a p$ ．Paus，ii 29，4；schol．Eur，Or． 4,765 ，ra33；Tzetz．Exeg．
Il． $68, ~ 19) . ~$ The conclusion，therefore，seems inevitable that Avakiciphip must be recognized here，the secondary evidence preferred to the mapd8occ itself．
Further，it seems hardly possible to doubt that Acrope was here said to be the mother of the three，e．g．$\eta \boldsymbol{T} \epsilon^{\prime} \kappa^{\wedge} \AA$ ．But though the common version made Atreus and Aerope their parents（as Tzetzes says，l．c．），we are expressly told that Hesiod made Atreus and Aerope parents of Pleisthenes，Pleis－ thenes and Cleolla of Agammemnon，Menelaus，and Anaxibia
6 As well as I can judge＂hpyooc（with which I should have rather expected $i_{\text {Troposoroto }}$ ）suits the space better than＇Endáooc．
7 Jot，or ］ari i．e．－$\measuredangle t$ ，seems unavoidable．The second suggests to me notbing but Miver and ippor． I can make nothing out of these and，in fact，do not know in what direction to look for a sui


The three following scraps are in the same hand as 2494a and may well have come from the Catalogue, but they seem to have been found in a different part of the site from 2494A and as one of them, (b), contains parts of verses which recur in another manuscript, 2495 fr .26 , of which the contents were not certainly the Catalogue (or only the Catalogue), the question must be left open.

The relation between $\mathrm{fr} .(b) 4$ seqq. of this number and fr. 26 of $\mathbf{2 4 9 5}$, of which I became aware too late to incorporate it in the conventional way, may be displayed here:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& ]_{1} \mu \eta \nu t o \mathbf{u}_{j} \omega \nu \text {. }
\end{aligned}
$$

the contributions of 2495 fr .26 being indicated by lalf-brackets. One or two consequential modifications of the commentary will be made without difficulty by the reader.
(a)
(b)

] $\mu \eta \nu \iota o v \omega \nu[$
]. єxเravec[ ]otaypor [
].[]...[
(c)

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { j. } \delta v v .[ \\
& \text { ]. } \% \psi n \text {. [ } \\
& \text { ]. } a \text { []....[ } \\
& \text { ] } \omega \mathrm{p} . \nu \mathrm{v}_{\mathrm{f}} \text { [ } \\
& 5 \text { ] } \quad \stackrel{\text { éreve }}{ } \\
& \text { ]. } \lambda \text {, vкๆ[ }
\end{aligned}
$$

These three fragments may be supposed to have stood in fairly close proximity but I cannot suggest any exact relation on the strength of the fibres. Some apparent congruities in the contents of (a) and (b) in ll. 4-6 are my reason for locating these two in the positions shown.
(c) resembles (a) particularly on the back and perhaps stood below its right-hand side.
(b) and (c) are rubbed and in places stripped, and many letters are represented only by disjointed dots.
(a) I On the line the lower end of a curved stroke descending from left, followed by an angle, e.g. the bottom leff-hand angle of $>$
alteration, $\rho$ could be read as $c$. (b) 2 . $[$ the letter below the superscript $\tau$ (itself represented only by the left-hand end of the cross-bar) I suppose to have been a cancelle $\kappa$, bun, and $v$ or $\pi$ could not be ruled out. It is followed
bottom of the upright and the end of the lower arm, bottom of the upright and I believe more likely than $\epsilon, 3$ Immediately before $\nu$ perhaps a, represented only by the lower end of the downstroke partly on the underlayer; preceding this scattered presented onle
dots which I cannot combine, though a correct guess might be verifiable Over the line apparently a 'grave' over the letter or diphthong before the presumed a and a 'short' over this a itself
the tips of two strokes ( $?$ uprights) compatible with $w$ 6]., perhaps the upper part of the $\begin{array}{ll}\text { the tips of two strokes ( } \text { uprights) compatible with } w & 6] \text {, , per haps the upper part of the } \\ \text { shank and the right-hand end of the cross-stroke of } y \text { or } \tau & 7 \text {, } \mathrm{l} \text {, short arc of the lower left- }\end{array}$
 hand side of a circle parts of кar seem likeliest, though there is some objection to each
(c) I ], the base of a circle Of $y$ only a trace of the left-hand arm and the foot running into the top of $\psi$, [, the middle part of an upright 2 ], the surviving ink suggests $a$, but the spacing inclines me to think $\mu$ likelier ..[o or $c$, followed by a hook, open to right, on the line 1, perhaps $\gamma, \tau$, or $\pi \quad 4$ Before $\nu$ the top and bottom of a circle; ; if $\omega$, no whole letter lost ; $\begin{array}{ll}3 \text { ], perhaps } \gamma, \tau, \text { or } \pi & 4 \text { Before } p \text { the top and bottom of a circle; in } \omega \text {, no whole } \\ \text { if } & 6 \text {., an upright with foot hooked to }\end{array}$ right, e.g. $\eta$ or $v$, followed by the left-hand parts of a circle After $\lambda$ faint traces suggesting the base of a circle
 cod. s . The statement in LSJ s.v. èraukoc is mistaken.]
${ }_{3}$ Autolycus was the son of Hermes (1. 4) by Philonis ( $\mathrm{v}, 2500$, 14 seq.). The extant fragment (II2 $\mathrm{Rz},{ }^{,}$) referring to his skill as a thief may recur in $(c) 5$

The correction was perhaps simply of qapк- to кapт**
 be ruled out. $w$ is by no means certain, but I cannot accommodate the traces to any of the othe commonly found epithets of Hermes.

 kaki) ccorop 品roc, though this word was hitherto known only from this one place.
ipa Zéc, which provides a sort of confirmation of both ckoourpipuot and verp here.
The best guess I can make at the general sense is: Zets did something for Hermes, who likes dark nights, by raining.
The mention of dark nights may well have been made in reference to Hermes' being the patron of thieves.
6 I should guess enapval re $\chi$ [ $\lambda$ aivace . . .] re xcrûvec. Such resemblance as th

 or Hesiod.
 ${ }^{7}$ No doubt to be articulated expect Oeagrus or his son, Orpheus, in this context.
(c) 4 It would be natural to gress $\delta$ ] $\omega$ pov $[$ [ïconce, that is, Hermes gave Autolycus the gift specified in the next verse (if that is rightly identified), but the apparent space between $\rho$ and $p$ is not then accounted for, and I am not sure that Hesiodic usage does not require the plural (v. Oeoy. 399, 2485+6 13, 57, 24887 7).

 looks like a substitute for $\varepsilon$, not an addition to it, though, on the other hand, the state of the surface
makes it quite impossible to tell whether $\in$ was or was not cancelled．But，if the hypothesis is correct， it is not very important to decide whether＇n＇efo or $\left[\frac{6}{6}\right] \bar{\delta} \delta$－is the correcter representation．

6 ］re deukn［ could be accepted．

In a miscellany of scraps of rolls written in variants of one hand or，if by different hands，in scripts so alike，that I cannot apportion them with certainty，I have identi－ fied，of extant poems，parts of Books iii－iv of the Argonawtica of Apollonius Rhodius and of the＂Epya and Acmic of（or attributed to ${ }^{\text {I }}$ ）Hesiod．Among the residue there are represented（i）K̛̈üкoc $\gamma$ q́a口oc，of which the Hesiodic authorship was disputed， （ii）a piece which recurs among fragments written by another hand，containing cer－ tainly，but perhaps not exclusively，Book iv of the Catalogue（2484），（iii）a piece relating to the anger of Zeus at the killing of the Cyclopes，ascribable with fair cer－ tainty to Hesiod and presumably to the Catalogue，a presumption which would be strengthened，if the mention of Asclepius justifies the inference that the end of this piece is to be found in the lines preceding the beginning of the next，（iv）a piece relating piece is to be found in the lines preceding the beginning of the next，（iv）a piece relating
to the story of Krisos and his brother，sons of Phocus，not known to have been touched to the story of Krisos and his brother，sons of Phocus，not known to have been touched
on by Hesiod，absent from the Bibiotheca of Apollodorus，and by Pausanias referred to the genealogical epic of Asius，（v）a piece containing the names of Mestra and her father，Aethon，characters in a story known to have been told or mentioned by Hesiod， but not itself part of that story and introducing characters，Sisyphus and his son，not recorded as having been concerned in it，（vi）immediately following，the beginning of a piece about the same two and with a similar theme．

I can by no means claim that，with these，I have exhausted the pieces represented， nor，on the other hand，that all the fragments collected under this number belong to one or other of the identified pieces．Since at least one non－Hesiodic manuscript，that of the Argonautica，is represented among those apparently written by this copyist， there might well remain another or others unrecognized．But the following considera－ tions incline me to believe that the above list contains nothing but pieces regarded as

（a）A text of which the general characteristics are judged to be Hesiodic，if it is not the ©eoyovia，${ }^{4} E_{\rho \gamma a}$ ，or Acric，will many times more often than not be the Catalogwe， and is almost certainly the Catalogue，if it appears in more that be the Calalogue， （v）and（vi）may be rogarded as moring survived in tuscrip
（b）A legendazy subject known to have been treated by Hesiod，if it survives in verses of a Hesiodic cast，may be presumed to be Hesiod more probably than another author，who may be recorded as having treated the same subject，and more often the Catalogue than one of the more seldom copied constituents of the Hesiodic corpus． This argument applies to the cases of（ii），（iii），and（v）．
（c）The repetition of formulae and turns of phrase which regularly recur in pieces
：The verses from the $A$ cric are all after I． 56 ．
of Hesiod already identified may be presumed to be evidence of the same authorship． In particular，the introductory ${ }^{\hat{\eta}}$ oin（which was considered characteristic enough to provide the names＇${ }^{\text {Hoiau，Meqúdau＇Hoíat），occurring in（iv），seems to me to justify the }}$ ascription of that piece to Hesiod against its ascription，implied by Pausanias，to the genealogical work of Asius，and，inserted ${ }^{1}$ by Schwartz in（vi），to justify the ascription of（v）and（vi）to Hesiod，and all three most probably to the Catalogue．

These arguments might be invalidated by the discovery that other hexameter writing on similar subjects resembles Hesiod more，and that the number of copies of the Catalogue proportionately to copies of other constituents of the Hesiodic corpus （and similar poems）is less，than they assume．

The writing，which displays a considerable variation in size of letter and weight of stroke，is a not uncommon type of upright，rounded uncial with serifs，to be dated in the early second century．There are few lection signs，most，as far as I can tell，in the hand of the text．So are some of the corrections，but in one or two places another （or more than one）seems to have intervened．

Fr． 1
（a）

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ] ㅎำ } \\
& \text { ] } \beta \rho o ́ p[ \\
& \text { ] 乌eve[ . . ]ot } \beta \text { poput } \\
& ] \tau \llbracket \omega \nu \rrbracket \rho \alpha[.] \rho \lambda \omega[.] a \mu[ \\
& 5 \text { ]реинєорине入[ } \\
& \text {.japтароveс[ } \\
& \text {.. }] \lambda \eta \rho[. .] \delta \in \beta[ \\
& \text { ].[.] } \mu \eta \theta[ \\
& \text { ]สаитєo.[ } \\
& \text { ]atapat[ } \\
& \text { ]єขबакє .. [ } \\
& \text { ] е } \tau \mu \eta \rho^{\prime} \text { [ } \\
& \text { (b) } \\
& ] \mu \eta[ \\
& \text { ] } \operatorname{p} \xi[ \\
& \text { ] } \kappa v[ \\
& \text { ]av.[ }
\end{aligned}
$$

5
There can in the context be no question of the validity of the insertion．

## Fr． 2

## $] \lambda \eta \tau \omega[$ <br> $$
] \zeta \epsilon v[
$$

Fr． 1 I am fairly confident that（b）contains beginnings of verses in the same column as（a）．Fr． 2 looks as if it must come from the same neighbourhood，but I cannot establish a precisc relation to the others．See on fr．I6
3 Of $\begin{aligned} & \text {（a）} 2 \text { Of the accent only the upper and lower ends，of } y \text { only elements of the left－hand upright } \\ & 4 \text { of }\end{aligned}$ top 8$]$ ］［ a a dot on the line Of of $\theta$ only the left－hand apax 6 Of ］a oaly a speck of the Though $o$ is incomplete，$c$ is not so natural a decipherment to Of $p$ only the left－hand edge，of $\& T$ only scattered traces on the underlayer the apex of $\delta$ likeliest （b） 4 ．．，the left－hand end of a cross－stroke，as of $\tau$ The upper end of a stroke descend－ ing to right，followed by a short arc of the upper left－hand part of a circle
Frr． 1 （a），（b），a Although I cannot exactly place these scraps by means of the fibres，I suppos them to contain part of the narrative summarized by Apollodorus，Bibl．，iiii io， $4: \ldots$ ．Amód using similar language attributes the story to Hesiod（Hes，ft． $126 \mathrm{Rz},{ }^{2}$ ）and Acusilaus．


 （governed by the principle verb）is most in accordance with Homeric usage． 5 seq．pidev＂ipsidev．
and cipiven are not available．

8 Possibly $\kappa[[] \ln \theta[$ ，but not verifiable．
9 seq．In spite of what I say in the apparatus，I Ind it hard to believe that wdurec 8e ．．．Ahávazo
is not what was meant，＇all the immortais＇were afraid，or the is not what was meant，＇all the immortalis＇were afraid，or the like．
Il．ii II55 seq．I have considered the possibility that fre a and fr something had＇not＇averted it，as e．g
 saying＂Zeus，do not do＂．．．．But in spite of prolonged examination I have not been able to verify

Fr． 3
－］．e．
］．ovece $[$
］．．．orxpo．［
］ке［．］таvроитєк［
5 ］ $1 \mu \varepsilon v \pi \lambda \eta \gamma \eta<c \omega[$

#  <br> <br> ］$\pi \mathrm{o}$ 入入ow E <br> <br> ］$\pi \mathrm{o}$ 入入ow E <br> ］$ᄁ ร \uparrow[$ 

Fs． 3 I ］，the lower end of a stroke curving down from left［，the lower part of an up－ right 2 ］，the lower end of a stroke curv－ ing down from left 3］．，bases of letters on and slightly below the line，perhaps three re－ bresented ${ }^{\text {andly }}$ shallow ${ }^{\mu}$ Of $\hat{y}$ only the top o he right－hand branch，of $\psi$ only the extreme end of the right－hand downstroke． the right－hand tip of the cross－stroke

Fr．${ }_{4}$ Kf（pu）ravpor


Fr． 5

| ］．［］．．［ ］$p x o \mu \in \boldsymbol{\eta}[$ ］eठаратаи［ ］а $\mu \in \lambda a[.] \stackrel{ }{ }$ ］${ }^{\prime} \alpha \pi \epsilon$［ ］．op．［ |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

Fr． 5 I The last letter is represented by the base of a circle 4 Of $a$ only the tail
［，the left－hand end of a cross－stroke，as of $\tau$

Fr． 4
］ec．［ ］［ ］apev解．［ ］ocaunc•［ ］s［ 5 ］єк\％a［

Fr． 4 I Of $\epsilon$ only the right－hand end of the crosssistroke $\quad .[$ ，the start of a strolke curving up to right

## Fr． 6

＇］．an［ ］ca入amo ］$\eta \nu \delta ิ \eta \nu v[$ ］．$\rho \omega[$

Fr． 6 I ］，$\gamma$ or the right－hand part of $r$ ，but with a stroke like a grave across its cross－stroike at the righthand end 41 the upper right hand arc of a circle ；$\phi$ ruled out

## Fr． 7

］0．［


Fr. 8
] пос. [
]... $k[$

Fr. 8 I. [, the left-hand arc of a circle; ink above its left-hand side may represent the tail of $\phi$ or the like in the previous line 2]..., the top on upright, the top of a circle, the apex of triangular letter
]. [
7. [ ] $\backslash$ droo[

Fr. 9 I Perhaps parts of the left-hand stroke and cross-stroke of $a$, followed by the foot of an upright $\quad 2,[$, the upper left-hand arc of a

Fr. 10

| ]. ovac.[ |  |  | Fr. II |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| 5 | ] 1 人1 $\delta$. [ |  | [ |
|  | ]. $\pi$ [] ].[ |  | ]каırvто¢ ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
|  | ]. $\lambda$. [ $[$ |  | ]рұтоскр. [ |
|  | ]cn[ |  |  |
|  | ].[ | 5 | ]a. [ |

Fr. 10 I ]., the right-hand end of a cross stroke as of $\gamma$.[, a dot on the line 2 .[, a dot on the line 3$]$, the upper part of an up stroke with a dot to right, perhaps two letters 4 ]., an upright. [a dot on the line

Fr. 11 I the serifed foot of an upright with the end of a stroke from Jeft near it on right followed by the lower tip of a stroke below the line 3.[y the top of an upright 4 ]., the right-hand are of a loop above the general

Fr. 12

|  |
| :---: |
|  |
| ] $¢ \omega \rho[$ |
| ] $\boldsymbol{\text { ¢ }}$.[ |

Fr, 122 Ink unaccounted for to left of $\hat{}$, which is itself anomalously made 3 Of only the top higher than the other letter

Fr. 13
]. $\operatorname{l\pi } \rho[\mathrm{c}[$ ]локш.[

Fx. 18 I ]., a dot on the line, above it a thin curve ligatured to the top of $: \quad 3,[, 2$ dot on the line, above it a dot level with the top of on the line,
the letters

Fr. 14
Fr. . 5

1. $\mu \eta \delta \in \mathbb{\alpha}[$
]кшข? [
Fr. 14 I]., a slightly concave upper part of a Kr.14 i., a singhty concave upper part of a
stroke $\quad$ of $q$ only the serifed foot of the left hand stroke


Fr. 153 The top of a tall upright, unless part of an interlinear letter

Fr． 16
（b）Col．ii
（a）
jpai ］pa［
］．ov［
］．ace［
jaua［
］pq．［
］eve 1
］
］eve
$]$
．］Pror］．［
．］keт̣סa［

．］$\kappa \theta \nu \mu \nu v \phi[$

．］$]$ мєүаротс＇］．［
．］ọเ $\eta \nu \iota \pi \pi \rho[$
．］$\omega \kappa$ oce
．．］фи入ák ๆск［．
］$\overline{7} \boldsymbol{\tau} \kappa к є т о к \rho є![$
］ขшктиц［．］n［．］．［



［（b）Col，i ］кךбєат＇оидонєү［
（c）． ］$\alpha \mu \pi[$ ］$\mu \gamma_{r}$ ．［
］［ ］аvтаретеі́рєүєขорто

［．］ovpoupovr［．．］］［

окогеро［］．［］．$\tau$
$\gamma \in \epsilon \nu \theta^{\prime} \in \nu \mu[$
．］＇соүdクग［
］ro．к．，［
］ov．［
25
］vтот［＂

Fr． 16 The level of（a）relatively to（b）is fixed by the cross－fibres，the interval between（a）and （b）col．ii I cannot precisely determine，as I cannot trace the vertical fibres of（a）down into（b）col，i， （o）col．ii I cannot precisely determine，as I can
though I think some at least nust be present
There is a＇joint＇in（b）col．ii，in II．x2 seq．falling after $\gamma$ and $\theta$ respectively，and $\mathbf{I}$ cannot certainly
Ilow the new set of fibros into（c）．But there is no plain incompatibility and the contents of $(c)$ can follow the new set of fibres into（c）．But there is no plain incompatibility and the contents
be readily harmonized with a natural way of formulating the sense known to be required

The right－hand side of $(b)$ col．ii after 1.9 is frayed out and warped in places，so that the decipher－ ment is precarious ，a dot not quite level with the top of the letters 9 ］，the right－hand stroke of $\lambda$ or possibly $\mu$
（b）Col．ii + （c）I ］．．［，perhaps the left－hand part of the base of 8 ，followed by a dot on the line 6］．［1，if efollowed by an upright， $\mathrm{e}^{\prime}$＇，［ should be written（c）I3．［，traces compatible with the left－land edge of $\rho$ ，but not particularly suggesting it I7 Before $o$ ene lef－hand are or a d （unless this is the left－hand side of o itseli）preceded by the hooked upper end Interi．$p$ is followed by left After $\overline{0}$ the lower end of a stroke desceading from left to $\epsilon$ or it descends．These two are a suspended letter represented by a higher level than the letters to their right and apparently by a different pen ig The dis－ tance of ］$\delta \delta$［ is not determinable 20 Before ］，$\tau[$ a heavy interlinear dot 22 ］，a faint dot level with the top of the letters．The accent appears to be on the preceding letter
23 Between o and $x$ a loop on the line as of $v$ ， though there is now no sign of a base－stroke 23 Between o and $\kappa$ a loop on the line as of $v$ ， but no trace of the arms ．．．a or possibly $\lambda_{\text {，}}$
red by two traces near the line，the first ap－
24 ．．，perhaps $v$ ，but represented only by part of the diagonal

Fr． 16 Col ．ii The occurrence of the name of Asclepius in 1.5 suggests the possibility of a con－ nexion between the fragments grouped under the numbers $I$ and $\mathbf{3 6}$ ．I can establish no physical rela－ tion between them．

4 t］c $\theta_{v} \mu$ aî $\phi$（cie－suggested by II．ix 343,482 ，
5in Od．iv 229，＇ICriauav II．ii 537 ，＇HДeкrpó́cyoc Acr． 3 have a general similarity．These verses look like the
 Pausanias（ii 29，4）gives Asius，not Hesiod，as his authority for this pedigree and it is absent from the Bibliothecu of Apollodorus．We do not know to what degree the genealogical work of Asius resembled the Catalogue and cannot reject this evidence out of hand．But there are some arguments for preferrin the hypothesis that the attribution to Hesiod is to be maintained．
 r． $5(b)$ iii 36 ．
aseq．The mivimum requirements are a verb meaning＂took（for wife）＇－in Hesiod commonly ydyero－and a specification of the woman．From various ancient sources it may be gathered that Phocus（according to Pausanias， 3129,3 ，the son of Ornytion）took to wife the daughter of Deion（eus）， king of Phocis，named，most probably，Asterodeia．





 for 1．12，and though there cannot be the same with reg
 sight 1． 16 locks like a doublet of this，but I suppose may perhaps have said＂when they came to man－ hood＇．
I7 seqq．I camnot follow the structure。 I should guess Kplcau pèv ．．．©̈racay atav［aros，but cen


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Fr. } 17 \\
& \text { ] } \epsilon \not \omega \circ[ \\
& \text { ]. } \tau \text {, } \text { [ }
\end{aligned}
$$

Fr. 172 ]., the upper part of an upright. .[, the tip of the left-hand branch of $\chi$ seems likely, but $v$ and other letters may be possible

Fr. 18
]. $\dot{\lambda}$ [
]eca[
] $\eta \mu$ [
] $\mu \eta \rho$.[
5 ] $\wp[$

Fr. 18 I ], the lower end of a stroke descending from left
Of donly the lower parts; a may be possible .[, a dot on the line 4 .[, the upper end, close to the loop of $p$, of a stroke descending to right

|  | Fr. 19 |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | ] ].av[ |
|  | ]axuld |
|  | ] 7 . |
|  | ]ape[ |
| 5 | ] $\mathrm{e}=[$ |
|  | ].[ |

Fx. 19 I ]., perhaps the right-hand end of the upper arm of $\kappa$

## Fr. 20

].[.].[
]. $\rho \boldsymbol{c}$.[
]. $\lambda \kappa[$

Fr. 20 a ]., the lower left-hand arc of a circle .[, the left-band arc of a circle 3 ]., the base of a circle

Col. i (a)

5
Fr. 2I

 ]cucuфom $\delta a \cdot \theta a n![$
 jupo [
joro
jcav. $[1$



 ].... [ ]oup
15

] $\operatorname{cev} 8[.] . .[$ To[] [
]тона [.] ]ар
Jevenaccovoov!
20
.] $]$ Bpeurbenpouxecx[
.]covor8oc, [] py iaw [


25 ]rø入’атотагросео[]

Col. i (Col. it $)$



 at fup











(Col. i)






Col. ii (c)

5

##  <br> ]oleval.

(d)

## jupoporma[ <br> jвиүаттррая <br>  <br> 

## Col. ii (Col. iiis) <br> (Col. iv)






еехрай
4. vof...]. Tpoin $\theta_{\text {ov }}$ ar [...]...v[.].[1

то

15







〕éccrк\})


20 KBove exhdea[re
(




 eqoxoy dry [

 बixर́тato of


 aidotov pact शิ $\tau \in$
 ]rìp то́pe Пथ́yacol


Half-brackets indicate the contribution of P.I.F.A.O. $322+$ P. Berol. 7497 , underlining that of 421

Fr. 21 The level of (b) relatively $\mathrm{to}_{0}(a)$ is fixed by the cross-fibres. I cannot trace the cross-fibres of (a) into either (c) or ( $d$ ), not the vertical fibres of $(c)$ into ( $d$ ), but the level relatively to (a) of these
two scraps can be fixed fairly closely by the following calulation two scraps can be fixed fairly closely by the following calculation. P.I.F.A.O. 323 fr. A contains a
column of 25 lines. If the colurnn which preceded it contained 25 lines, P.I.F.A.O. second line of that column, and if placedi abreast of fr. A 2 where this line is formd in 2495 (viz, fr 21 (a) 2I) brings out 249521 (a) ias the first line of the column. 2495 2I (c) is known to be the second Oe of the following column and $249521(d) x$ the thirteenth.
Owing to the facts that MSS, do not always have the same number of lines in successive columns and that the lines in successive columns are not always exactly abreast, the result of this calculation cannot be translated into precise physical terms.
[, o suggested but c perhaps acceptable stroke just below the level of the tops of the letters only the lower part of the right-hand stroke, apparently with a thickening for upright the 13 Of of the cross-ber ]., the upper part of a tall, uppright as of $\phi$, but tallex .[, on the line the start of a stroke rising to right II] ]..[, $\varepsilon$ or $\theta$ preceded by a horizontal stroke just off the line and upright
[, the bottom left-hand arc of a circle I8. [, the foot of an

Fr. 21 The combination of P.I.F.A.O. 322 frr. F and A (published with reduced photographs by J. Schwartz in Pseudo-Hesiodeia), P.Berol. 7497 (B), ${ }^{2}$ P.Oxy. 42 (B) and 2485 produces parts of 65 consecutive verses, of which the first 43 relate to the same subject. This is the story of Mestra, whose gift of shape-shifting, bestowed by Poseidon, is recorded as having been spoken of by Hesiod (fr. n226 Rart ${ }^{2}$, cf. Philippson, Hermes Iv 260). Allusion to this detail may be discernible in the first verses stories of either Mestra or Sisyphus. The remaining 22 verses-the
-relate to another heroine connected wing of a new section was recognized by Schwartz, op, cit. (Col. i) 5, (Col. ii) I seqq. I suppose the general sense to be: Mestras himilar theme.
form), made for home and turned back into a weral sense to be: Mestra, having got free (in animal (Col. i) 5 t 8 8e?
At the end of this line or the beginning of the next the principal verb is to be sumplied.

Homer NSS. 2495.

3 rapa $\mu \eta$ ppl I suppose said of Mestra.
 I am bound to admit that I should have expected the words to mean 'take aside'.
not let her go.
( probld

 supposed to have turned on Sisyphus' claim to have bought and paid for her, as in the form of the story preserved in schol. Lycoph. 1393. I know of no clue to the grounds on which Aethon disputed it,
 a god' - 'and approved him', that is, agreed to accept bis decision. This arbitrator 'made a precise distribution', told either party the rights assigned to him,
${ }^{1}$ I do not think there can bo much doubt that P.Berol. represents the same MS. as P.X.F.A.O 322 and comes from the top of the column following P.I.F.A.O. 322 A. The writer is certainly the P.1.F.A.O. 322 ) must have been more than 26 cm . (Schwartz, Psewdo-Hesiodeia 266), the natural

Suaritévou is not elsewhere found in early epic except at $h$. Hom. Apoll. $254=204$, where it is used F laying out foumdations of a building. \&iekpowe (but for the anomalous shortening) might have been expected on comparison with ' $E_{p \gamma \gamma} .35, \theta_{c o \gamma,} 85$. ing direct speech.

I2 $\mu$ erapens $r$ - a reference to Mestra's power of changing her shape?
I/ seq. The 'mules', which somebody was 'looking for', call to mind the 'lost horses' in the story I Sisyphus' son, Glaucus, as quoted from Eumelus by schol. Ap. Rhod. Ayg. i 146 .

In seq. I suppose 'was not inferior' (in cunning or the like) 'but surpassed', etc. didccouy is exremely rare in early epic (once, neuter, in Od.).

解 at $\theta_{\text {eop. }} 656$.

22 seq. of Sisyphus. .. . That the Sons of Heaven did not grant him to leave a family for Glaucus y Mestra. A similar failure of Sisyphus to obtain a wife for Glaucus by whom he should have children is the theme of the next section of the poern, (col, wii) 14 seqq, $=83$ seqq.
of Coan matters. I suspect it to be out of place, thourgh Ainv inetoondav $5 \tau \Theta] p$ is a misstaternent of fact. Eurypylus was the king of Cos and killed by Heracles, Bibl. ii 7, I, 2. Perhaps the requisite $\tau \omega$ ], may be recognized in P.I.F.A.O. 322.
'From a small beginning', as a consequence of a trifling matter, such as, for instance, the wrestling match for a ram between Herackes and Antagoras referred to by Plut. qu. Gr. 58 .
[See now Addendum p. 66]

Fr. 22 vacant

Fr. 23
] $\alpha \pi \rho[$
$] \pi \epsilon \theta[$

Fr. 25

| ]. cadd.[ <br> ] $\eta$ дарет <br> ]stripped $a v, \in v, c \theta[$ <br> $]_{\mu}[\alpha \nu \in \lambda[$ <br> 1. тîpoy[ <br> ] $\pi \rho \omega \pi[$ <br> ] $\eta$ ral |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

Fr. 25 I $]_{\text {, , a short arc of the right-hand side of a circle }}$ the lower part of the right-hand apex Interl, ap a sloping stroke a dot on the line 4 Mm , only hand side of $\nu$ Before $\varepsilon v$ perhaps $c$ made into $\gamma$ a sloping stroke not accounted for cutting the leftnecessary decipherment

Fr. 255 tipov is a fairly rare word and since it is used in Anton. Lib. xvii in reference to Mestra's method of supporting Aethon, it may be a clue to the source of this scrap. It must be said that there is nothing in its physical condition to make one suspect a close connexion with fr. ar.

Fr. 26

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ]. } \omega[\text { [.]. } \epsilon \text { [ } \\
& \text { 1. ทขนo้ข้ } \\
& \text { ]ectex. [ } \\
& \text { ]ohouar [ } \\
& \text { ].[ }
\end{aligned}
$$

## Fr. 28 [See now 2494 B, Introduction]

I ], an upright ], on the line part of a loop? .[, an upright
2]., the upper part of a stroke descending to right, preceded by the right-hand arc of a small circle about mid-letter; if two
Fr. 27

Fr. 32 vacant

Fr. 33

Fr. 29
] $\mu[$
] $\beta \rho[$


Fr. 34
Fr. $3^{6}$
]. overer [
$] \kappa \in \theta^{2}[$

Fr. 342 Of $k$ only the tip of the upper arm

Fr. $36{ }_{3}$ A stroke poing to right from about the middle of the stalk of $\tau$ not accounted for 5 left , the lower end of a stroke descending from

Fr, 37


Fr. $85 \mathrm{LL} .4-5$ are closer than the others of a circle, on a single fibre the right-hand side

Fr. 37 I
Fr. 87 I $] \ldots$, ., the lower part of a circle, followed by lower parts of letters which I cannot comdescending from left, a dot on the line; possibly jo the foot of an upright, the lower end of a stroke
 Between $\gamma$ and $\gamma$, only the right-hand are, o perhaps not ruled out 9 ]., the foot of an uprigh Prist
Fr. 87 There can hardiy be doubt that there are to be recognized among these verses those referred to by Plutarch as from the Kfonoc rámoc, fatheyed on Hesiod, and by an anonymous anthor real rporaup as Hesiod's (Hes. fr. $158 \mathrm{Rz},{ }^{2}$ ). But apart from establishing the presence of this piece among difficulties presented by the quotations or receive hexameter-ends contribute to the resolving of the $3 \ddot{\alpha r e \rho}$ тe seems an improbable end to a verse. If it is to fron them. See also on 1.5 .
 4 jecosa seems to imply a speaker. Heracles is attested as a speaker in (by implication) K K $\dagger$ tokoc

## 190. HLSIOD, CAI ALOGUE

5 кaAfépac corrected to тpaneļac. If, as must appear likely, it is to this place that Athenaeus and


解 6 aicau 'p
of the plual.

8 seqq. Hes, fr. $153 \mathrm{Rz} \mathrm{z}^{2}$


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { refvával }
\end{aligned}
$$

In $1.9 \mu \eta r \rho \dot{c}{ }^{\text {a }}$ (\%ouro is shown, as was suspected, to be erroneous. The papyrus seems to offer lev ayouro, that is, perhaps, waicf. They put wood on the flames.


## Fr. $3^{8}$

Fr. 39

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ].. } . \ldots[ \\
& \text { ]. } \quad . \operatorname{vev}[ \\
& ] . \delta[] o c .[
\end{aligned}
$$

Fr. 38 Resembles the left-hand side of fr . 3 ? I]., traces on the line suggesting $a$ or followed by a ...5 the foot of an upright, serifed to left, on the line; the serif of an upright, just below the line; the lower part of $\theta$ or o 2]., a stroke cirst upright of $\pi \quad 3$. $\pi$ the upper lefthand arc of a circle

## letters, f f

4 . , perhaps the 2 .f, the foot of an upright 4. , perhaps the left-hand side of $\pi$

## Fr. 41



Fr. 422 ]., parts of the circumference of a ircular letter? Before $\delta$ either o or $c^{2-3} \mathrm{An}$ interlinear trace to left of $\omega$ a circle

Fr. 41 I The lower part of a stroke curving down from left $22 .[$, o or $c \quad 3$ ]., the on the line 5 Above $\chi \mu$ a heavy dot ${ }^{\text {B }}$ Before s either sor a damaged a

Fr. $414 \chi^{e} \hat{e} p o c l a[\lambda \lambda o v$ is the ending of a verse which, in the great majority of the instances of its occurrence in Iliad and Odyssey, precedes a verse ending ${ }^{\text {ds }}$ tpov turo. But though jov may be accepted in fr. 37,7, I should say that there was no possibility of locating fr. 41 opposite fr. 37 , 4 seqq.
Fr. 43
]ol. $[$
]ouj $[$$\quad$

Fr. 48 I. . o oors

]oce[ $] \in v \theta[$
$] .[$

Fr. 44 i Over e a trace suggesting the lefthand end of ${ }^{n}$
2495. Addendum

The possibility that the following scrap should be brought into relation with $2495 \mathrm{fr} .2 \mathrm{x}(\mathrm{c})$ occurred to me long after the preparation for the press of the other pieces grouped under 2495. I cannot confidently follow the cross-fibres from one to the other, and the hypothesis depends mainly on agreements with P.I.F.A.O. 322 A 7 - $x_{3}$.

It will be convenient to assign to it the reference fr. $2 \mathrm{I}(e)$.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ]. [ } \\
& \text { ] } \epsilon \nu .[ \\
& \kappa \omega \text {, [ } \\
& \text { Tov[ } \\
& \text { ]. } \rho[
\end{aligned}
$$

I The surface above this line is rubbed and partly stripped, but if it had ever contained writing, I think some trace of ink should have survived. Only one verse is lost before fr. $21(d) \mathrm{I}$ ]. [, scattered traces which I cannot combine, certainly not as ${ }^{\epsilon} \quad 6{ }^{2}$, a a trace suiting the right-hand hand arc of a circle

I evk or some part of these letters is expected
2 \$0 [ $a$ is acceptable.
3 In the presumed context Kwoc or Koo[ seems probable, but I still see no relevance to what
5 veek clear, not $\tau \omega \hat{\omega}$, which, I have pointed out, is not compatible with the received story


## 2496. Hesiod, Catalogue

Four pieces of a roll, of which three can be assigned their positions in the same column fairly closely on the basis of internal evidence, that is, by comparison with 2497 and $\mathrm{F}_{3}$, 16-33, which contain parts of the same tract of text. I cannot follow the fibres of the back from one to another and cannot therefore be confident that their right-hand edges should be brought into alinement as shown. The fourth fragment I suppose to contain the bottom of the same column, but there is in this case no nidance to be had from other copies and still none from the fibres. If the hypothesis is correct, I see nothing by which the interval between the last line of $(c)$ and the firs (d) 10 a

The hand is a serifed upright uncial, comparable with 1361, to be ascribed to the first century. There are no lection signs.

## 2497. Hesiod, Catalogue

The largest of the following fragments of a roll contained parts of the same text as 2496 and $\mathrm{F}_{3}$ B. They may be reasonably assigned to Hesiod, since no less frequently copied author is as likely to have turned up in three randomly surviving manuscripts. The style of what can be reconstructed from a combination of the three manuscripts is compatible with the ascription to the Catalogue, but there is no positive evidence for it, and the style of other works attributed to Hesiod would apparently be indistinguishable.

The script strongly resembles that of 2213 (Callimachus) and I think should be credited to the same copyist. The largest piece has no lection signs. The larger of the two darkened scraps has them within a much smaller compass.

TF 3, 1-15 have no connexion with 16-33. They are the ends of the verses now to be seen in 2481 fr . 5 (b) cot, iii $7-2$. I refer to them as $\mathrm{F}_{3} \mathrm{~A}$ and to the others as F 3 B ,

| （a） |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | $] \phi[$ |
|  | ］．$\chi^{\alpha}$［ |
|  | $] p \gamma \leqslant$［ |
|  | $] \theta a[$ |
| 5 | ］．$\downarrow \boldsymbol{\kappa}$［ |
|  | ］oso［ |
|  | ］evto［ |

（a）（b）］．［ ］．．［ ］ека $\lambda_{\iota \rho \rho}$［
Io ］$\omega \mu \eta \tau \eta<\nu[$ ］$\theta_{\text {eouavto }}$［ ］осто入є $[$ ］ $\operatorname{a} \alpha \eta x[$ ］$\rho v \operatorname{cov}[$
15 ］екеу． $] \nu \in \epsilon \nu[$ ］．ouapu［
（d）$]. \circ v[$
］$\varepsilon \nu \omega[$
20 ］uraөє 2 cc［
］єoc $\beta a c ı \lambda \eta$ ．［
］осvठิрєvov［
2 ］，en upright；prima facie $t$ not $\nu$ scattered dots；$c c$ would not be guessed $8] \rho[$ ．$]$ co just acceptable，but o has a trace in the
middie，suggesting $\epsilon$ or $\theta$ ，and a mikalie，suggesting $\epsilon$ or $\theta$ ，and a＇hom＇on top，
like no other lettex
I5．［，a trace com patible with the lower left－hand arc of a circle I7 ］，the upper part of an upright 18 ］．，a horizontal stroke on the line $2 x$ ．［，a dot off

2496
（a） the line
2496

2497 Fr． 1

］．$\downarrow$ псттотар

］аî̀خскаиф巨
5 ］роитє $\rho \iota$ уарх
］rovöactuw［
］cııфи $[$ ］दa $\theta[$
 ］．acappupotos［
］$\chi \eta$ ยиг $[$
］．[]$c \leftarrow[a]] o$［

 ］at日єouaytovep［
15
．кост［
］$\omega \mu \mu \pi$［
］$\lambda v \chi \rho v[$
$] \epsilon \iota$ ．［
．．
Fr． 12 Of ］a only the tail 9］，perhaps the apex of the right－hand angle of $\mu$ II ］．［， a trace on the line；perhaps part of $\pi$ two traces，one above the other，the upper abreast of the cross－stroke of $\eta$ ，the lower lower han its feet；not，I think，$x$ ．Perhaps $\lambda$ the right－hand end of a cross－stroke，possibly re－ presenting $\epsilon$ ，the left－hand arc of a circle， means suggested．Perhaps $\omega$ likeliest

Fr． 2
Fr． 3

| ］．［ | ]..[ |
| :---: | :---: |
| ］$\mu$ \％nev［ | ］pe．．［ |
| ］ımара¢v．．． | $] \epsilon \xi \in[$ |
| ］$\varepsilon$ ，ıcucıum |  |

5 ］ụavróó
］．［





5






${ } \pi \epsilon!\rho \epsilon]$ cíoto ${ }_{J}$







| ］eip．［ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ］．к．［ |  | ］$v \in \gamma \in \nu[$ <br>  |
| － | 20 | Xapire］p auapv $\gamma \mu a \tau$ exove－ ］．ov［ |
|  |  | ］evew［ |
|  |  |  |
|  |  | ］єос $\beta$ акı入介ิ．［ |
|  | 25 | ］oc viopevov［ c |

Frr．2－3 Darkened．
Fr． 23 ．．［，the lower part of an upright，followed by the lower left－hand arc of a circle 6 Faint races suggesting the upper part of a stroke descending to right，followed by the upper left－hand part of 6 or $\theta$
Fr． 8 I c or the right－hand parts of $\pi$ ，followed by $\epsilon$ or
Fr． 1 The contents appeax to be largely genealogical but in spite of the occurrence of the proper name＇Iachov（1． 6 ）I cannot recognize to what family trec it is likely that reference is being made．

must mean the sarne as the original $\chi$ д́pırı oreф́nvwcav. It is true that the construction seen in ăcrpa

 6 rof $\delta^{\prime}$ ' Iaciduv: there is no unanimity about the name of tasion's father or mother and the name
Iaciev itself is confused with others having the same beginning, lasion figures in 'Iactuv itself is confused with others having the same beginning. Iasion figures in legends compected
with Crete and Samnothrace. The only topographical references I can dubiously discern in this place with Crete and Sarnothrace,
seem to point to Thessaly.
 8 seqq. Acrpytioc: I can find no suitable source of this derivative as it stands, but it may be



There may be some support from the end of 1. KI for the belief that this region is in point. To supplement áj $\pi$ ctpcelono would be apt to produce the rare and generally avoided break at the fourth trochee, ${ }^{1}$ Hecpecioo might be accepted as standing in some relationship to the names of the Thessalian
town of which Stephanus says: Metpacia, тóntc Maymcioc tó
 at ii 22, 3 (ITepdicou?). Apollonius Rhodius gives the name of the home of Asterion as Hepeccul (Arg. i 37,584 ). The appearance of Mt. Olympus in 1 . Io need not be interpreted geographically, but if it is to be so, it is congruous with other occurrences of Thessaly and not with Crete or Samothrace.

9 If juac, perhaps 8 'd] $\mu \mathrm{cc}$ ', as above, 1. r,
as I can find, uncommon in Greek poetry. Cl . ${ }^{2}$. The qualification of mountains as 'loud' is, so far
12 The scansion must have been peculiar. $\dot{\beta} \varepsilon$, ton, is out of the way for peer; v. Beoy. 84. I call attention to $h y$. IIom. Apoll. 380 mpoptery caill (ppoop isoup as a possible clue to what may have been intended, though $] \rho$ can hardly be accepted for $]$.

13 єraipqc: perhaps dative.
${ }^{15}$ There is a trace of ink above and to right of jk. If it is not casual but represents the right-hand
 ${ }^{18}$ seq. As I do not see what the relation is between what survives in 2497 and what survives in $2496+$ F 3 B B, I transcribe the text compounded of these two separately. In case it is suggested that
 it should.


## 2498. Hesiod, Mєүódat 'Hoiat

The style of the verses partly preserved in the fragment here published is not distinguishable from that of verses attributed to Hesiod's Catalogwe or 'Hoîu, The passage quoted in the note on 1.2 is prima facie evidence that Pausanias found them in what he calls the Me $\gamma^{\prime} \lambda \lambda_{c u}$ 'Hotcu.

The text is written in a 'biblical' uncial on the back of a piece of a roll, on the front of which, running in the reverse direction, are parts of two columns of a prose work, which I should guess was a catalogue of literary pieces. This appears to be in a late second-century hand.
${ }^{5}$ There is a flagrant instance in $\theta_{\text {ecg. }} 319$.

There are no lection signs. Two cursive corrections or variants have been superscribed by what I presume to be another hand.
चтєкаристаихи[

тасбаvßочтьба
кךэкостоті它[
Tàc $\delta$ ' av̂ Bouriôaut
ๆтон [.].[.] ]кю̣
Кच̈ӥкос поті $\delta \hat{\omega}[\mu \propto$
$\eta \gamma a \gamma \epsilon[$. ]!


$$
\text { ทֶrou } \Pi[o] v[\lambda] v \kappa o ́ \omega[\nu \mu \hat{e} v
$$


خ̀ סé oi ẻv $\mu \in \gamma a ́ \rho o[c$
${ }^{\mu \mathrm{a}}$
8ךїохорстефаио $[$


so т $\quad$ v $\delta a \rho a \chi a ı \rho \in c i[$
tacinnc

I No legendary figure is known, whether male or female, whose name begins with Apocracx $\mu \mu^{-\prime}$, $2^{2} \mathrm{a}^{\circ} \delta^{\prime} \delta^{\prime}$ aiv : this appears to imply the menty one, who is referred to in l. 1 , in some way related.
possibly only one, who is referred to in . 1 , in some way related. its best-known possessors, ('Ereo)-

 seem to be Hoviunóowv and Hodukpelow (II, 4, 8). Neither name is known to Greek logend.
 his antiquarian research related in detail by Pausanias: пи


 Euaichme of Pausanias with the Euaichme of the verses is made inescapable by the relached to this son of Boutes, but I can offer no explanation of the discrepancy between the
man in the two places, since corruption of eithar on account of the resemblance to Tur\&apeoo (- $-\omega$ ) not $\omega_{\mu} \mathrm{G}_{4}, 38, \mathrm{H} 21$, but the plural is in general commoner.
The mention of the house of Ceyx is further confirmation, if it were needed, of the identificaThe mention for it was here that Hyllus and the other children of Heracles were harboured after his death (e.g. Diod. iv 57).
 7 D $\eta^{2}$ toxov: a name unknown to Greek legend (unloss one counts the only Greek but one berore
and persons, none the son of Pulycoon.
cTeфavo : as a proper name only late, presumably therefore the common noum.

 'Iactow. . . The mother of Poemandrus is namall have ended the line. 'IIcu§- for 'Iació- has its parallel at 24863 (where it is the patronymic of Amphion).

For the formula $\mathrm{cf} . \mathrm{E}_{2}, \mathrm{K7}$ ?, N ro, 2495 j

## 2499．Hesiod，MEүó久ą＇Hoíal？

The attribution to Hesiod of the following scrap is extremely precarious．Schol． Pind．Ol．i $12 弓 \mathrm{~b}$ informs us that Hesiod and Epimenides agreed in giving thirteen as the number of Hippodameia＇s suitors killed by her father Oenomaus．Pausanias writes

 in all．Other lists not professing to be based on Hesiod，give fifteen，thirteen，and as few as six，names（Schol．Pinđ．Ol．i 127 c，d，e）．All the lists（except the last，which looks to me like the tail－end of Pausanias＇）include Alcathous（distinguished as of Hop日áopoc by Pausanias and the first of the others），only Pausanias has Marmax，for whom the first two of the others substitute Mépuıךc，the third Mép $\mu \nu \omega v$ ．If the suggested sup－ plements of $11 .{ }^{9} 3$ seq．and 7 are correct，there is a prima facie probability that the passage to which Pausanias refers may be recognized．But it would not be difficult to think of alternatives．

The writing is an upright，round uncial of medium size to be dated in the second century．Only one accent remains，I believe added by a different pen．

|  | ］0єıvov［ |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | ］ |
|  | ］．ขocvio［ |
|  | ］a入кк［ |
| 5 | ］atoo［ |
|  | Jachov［ |
|  | $\left.{ }^{\prime}\right]$ ］puax［ |
|  | ］．$\tau$ о入 $\iota \pi$［ |

2 ．［ the lower part of the left－hand stroke of $a$ ，or less probably $\lambda \quad 3$ ］．，the right－hand arc of a circle 8］，an upright

3 seq．Perhaps $\left.\Pi_{o \rho} \rho 6\right]$ ovoc vio［－and $Z A \lambda \kappa \alpha[\theta o-$

7 Among the possibilities consideration may be given to Mat phax［．Since the name is a）ways eclined with $\kappa$ in Pausanias（who alone has it），presumably Mdpuax would have to be postulated． $8 \pi \tau 0 \lambda \iota r[0 p \theta$－acceptable，but ］ rro ג $\kappa \pi[$ and other possibilities not ruled out．

X 2500．Hesiod，Meोapno8́a？
A narrow and variously damaged strip from a roll containing the right－hand parts of verses that can be certainly assigned to Hesiod，but not except very tentatively to a specific work．For reasons for suggesting the $M \in \lambda a \mu \pi o \delta i a$ see on 11．2，9， 14.

The writing is a medium－sized example of the comson angular type and may be ascribed to the early third century．As far as $X$ can tell，the two or three accents are from the same pen as the text．

> ]. $\eta \subset \llbracket \dot{U} \tilde{j}] \pi \sigma .[$
> ]ксбкка入入t [
> ]. $\kappa \kappa \lambda \eta с \omega \nu \kappa[$
> ]ocav[.]kTo[

5 ］үvктцр．［ ］ 0 суєєvato［ ］$\mu .[] . \rho[$ ］ $\boldsymbol{\pi} \%$ ．［］．．$\kappa[$ ］xvvo．$\pi \in \rho c$, ．
].. []. к]..v]. . [
］．．．$\tau .[] 9[$ jute ］$\mu \tau \in, \circ \delta \rho, n[$ ］．$\hat{\varphi} \phi$ ．．$^{\omega} \omega$ ．［ ］va［ ］$\epsilon \kappa \lambda \mu[$ ］．$O \mathcal{N}[] . \nu u[$ ］$\phi \lambda \lambda[.] \tau \eta \tau \varepsilon[$ ］．$\varepsilon[]$ ．$\nu$ ．$[$ ］waca［ ］o［］ $\mathrm{apcc} \mathrm{\pi}[$ ］ôcát［，$] \mu \eta[$ ］Evōestoco［

The surface is rubbed in places so that the ink has disappeared or survives only in scattered marks．There are also brown stains，but these do not generally affect the decipherment
I］．，on the line the end of a stroke descending from left Above $v$ traces on the undertayer，the original surface having flaked off．．,$\gamma$ or the left－hand parts of $\pi$ ，${ }^{2}$ ．$[, \gamma$ or the left－hand parts of $\pi \quad 31$ ．，a dot level with the top of the letters 5．［primu facie $\gamma$ ，but not at the level expected $\quad 7$ ．［，the tip of a stroke，level with the top of the letters $\quad 8$. ，elements of a slightly forward－sloping stroke descending well below the line ${ }^{\text {a dot level with the top of the letters；perhaps two letters represented }}{ }^{8} .$, ，scattered traces on the a dot level with the top of the letters；pertalaps two letters represented
underlayer $\quad 9$ The stop is inordinately elevated $\quad$ Between o and $\boldsymbol{\pi}$ dot below the line，$I$ am uncertain，whether ink； $0[$ ．］To might be more correct.$[$ ，the upper part of an upright with a trace to right of its top，followed by a dot well below the line Io ．．，the right－hand arc of
$\eta$ only the fork, but not, I think, $x$. After this a dot level with the top of the letters and a blank space After $\frac{\pi}{\text { a convex stroke off the line, followed by elements of an upright descending below the line, and }}$ this by what now looks like $\gamma$, , but smaller than the normal and on a lower level Ir Before scattered traces. The last letter but one had an upright descending below the line and turning out to
left Before $y$ the upper part of an upright, followed by a small convex stroke well off the line ]...[ a dot near the line, a sinuous stroke, a dot level with the top of the letters; perhaps only two letters represented I3 Of $p$, which is abnormally elevated, only the right-hand parts; perhaps $\eta$ should be preferred $\xi$ so damaged that c might be read. After it an upright, descending below the line, with traces to its right at the top (and middle?) Before $\eta$, of which only the upper left-hand half, the feet of two uprights on the lime 14 ], the left-hand parts of a triangular letter $\quad \mathrm{Be}$ tween $\phi$ and $\omega$ a high dot and the lower end on the line of a stroke descending from left .[, a dot on the lane faint traces suggesting the top of a circle a positions of the left-hand end of the bar and the bottom of the stalk of $\tau \quad 19$ Of $\mu$ only the uprights, of $q$ only the apex 20 Above the yight-hand side of the gap between $\nu$ and $\alpha$, apparently in the hand of the text, ink which I cannot interpret. It resembles a small arabic 2 with an extra tail in the angle, $2 \quad 22$ Of $f$ only the xight-hand end of the cross-stroke

 be formally comparable with one of these alternatives.)
 (Hes. fr. 167 Rz. ${ }^{2}$ ). There is no certainty that they are to be recognized here, $\Phi_{\text {curl }}$ ala is a possible of place. кà $\lambda \iota \pi d \rho p o v$ is an equally good interpretation of the evidence in place of the second. But there are other indications, though they are very slight, consistent with that poem's being the source of these verses. See notes on 11.9 and 14 .

3 I] $\pi \pi^{i} \kappa \lambda \eta c a \nu \kappa[a \lambda \varepsilon-$,
4should choose locaup[a]kroc, in spite of the neglect of the digamma (already found in the Miad)
I supposace oor [-. If
that the approved form for Hesiod is $\mu$ orvo, not pov, tive $\mu$ ove $\theta \in \dot{e} c$.
9 In view of the possibility that the MEnaumosia is the source of these verses, and of the facts referred to in the note on 1 . I4 below, it may be allowable to record the following very speculative remarks. If 7 xuy represents ( $\pi 689 a c$ ) raxuo, (of Achilles at H 50 ), there is a famous runner, Iphiclus, appears with his father in a quotation from the Meja $\mu$ ro 8 \&ad (perhaps Book ii, Hes, fr, $166 \mathrm{Rz}_{\mathrm{z}}{ }^{2}$ ) ${ }^{3}{ }^{3}$ po $86 m m\left[x^{v}\right.$-seems acceptable, but I cannot profess to verify it.
 (sch. Hom. Od, xix 432), was a daughter of Deion (in other places called Deloneus), king of Phocis. She is not mentioned in Apollodorus' list of Deion's children (Bibl. i 9,4 ), but it is to be inferred from Is This represents Hes fr ing Ris
 able at the end of the next line, which may well have contained a parallel reference to the role of Hermes in its lost part.

I7 \$ん [
2501. Hesiod, Catalogue?

The general character of the following remnants of hexameters does not seem in doubt. The names are for the most part those of descendants of Melampus, and though
emale names, perhaps as a result of the state of preservation of the manuscript, are oticeably rare, there is no reason to suppose that this piece does not represent a secion of His the Medor (which he source of some parts of the Iliad and Odyssey thought to be 'late') to rule it out as their origin

The poetic text is written, on the back of a document, in a decent small hand without lection signs. I strongly suspect that the copyist is the same as the writer o , which is also on the back of a document, and that the two pieces formed part of the - manuscript The document is ascribed by implication to the third century. should have guessed that the literary text might have fallen within the second.


The left-hand remains are attached to the right-hand by strips of the horizontal layers from which the vertical layers have disappeared

I Between $\gamma$ and $\theta$ perhaps the lower part of the loop of $\alpha$ and the base of $c \quad 2$. . $\nu$ seems possible $\begin{aligned} & \text { 3].[, apparently a stroke, level with the tops of the letters, curving sightily down- } \\ & \text { wards from left to right, but perhaps two letters represented, e.g. } \gamma \text { or } \tau \text { followed by o or } \rho\end{aligned}$ would be taken for $t$ with a short transverse stroke through the middle; ; if this decipherment is accepted, viacef must be substituted in the right-hand transcript $\quad 4$.[, unverifiable 5 Before av a thick upright, after av the left-hand end of a stroke against the top of the right-hand upright of $\nu$; juavr [ acceptable 6]., if two letters, oc likeliest, but a is suggested only
traces of the line，and $t$ has an unnsual projection to right of is tip ．［，the lower part of an uprigh
forking at the ton forking at the top； $\boldsymbol{n}$ not suggested
of $a$ ． right and the spacing sumgerests a circle not combine the dispersed traces $\qquad$ ffter $\eta$ p．aps fllowed by a part of the loop and the top and ov the edge of tops of the letters，followed by what looks like the left－hand half of $\eta$ ；the first sign sign in 1 edge of a gap and may represent two letters，the second may be compared with the simila sign in 1.3 ，where it is taken as $s$ or cancelled $t$ There is a tail of ink emerging from the lower left hollowed by an upright
for
70 second would be tekeen for the left－hand part of the that has sooked through on the underlayer；the cor $\epsilon$ or，possibly，$\theta$ suggested ］，if one letter，$\eta$ ，but two mey be represented a circle？I9．［ The majority of the proper names，and perbaps some that are not inmediately obvious，are those
of descendants of Melampus．There is a good deal of discrepancy between the pedigrees of this fanily
recorded by recorded by ancient authors and not much help is to be got from them in determining what is lost in
this text this text．
${ }^{2} 2$ seqq．Koifaroc was the grandson（Paus．i 433 ， 5 ）or great－grandson（Pherecydes $a$ p．schol．T Th xiil 663 ）of Melampus．We are not informed of any brothers，though 1.3 looks as if X кal Koiparou） vieac ecetiove，should be understood（cf．e．g．Hes．fr． $86 \mathrm{Rz}, 2$ ），nor of any sister or of the name of hie
 4,4 seq．Avridáry
$x v 225$ seqq．and like wise in Diodoron in Relampus in the genealogy of Theoclymenus set out in $O$ d father of Oikles（Diodorus says，by Zew iv， 5 and schol．Eur．Phoer．173．In these places he is the and this name appears as that of a son of Melampnis also in pherecyes he is given a brother，Mabrioc （who makes him，not Antiphates，fa ther of Oikless）．Two further names perhaps representing．vi 17 ，
 Daughters of Mchpus．
or Melampus are recorded only by Diodorus（l．c．），who gives the names Marrá and Hpovoj，Mavr is is possible interpretation of the ink at the beepinning of 1.5 and she，more probably
than Maviroc，if either，may be supposed to occur alonpside of
5 If loopa［ is ther，mer may be supposed to occur alongside of Hpov $3 \eta$ v．
are other possibilities 1 ． In the Homeric

．
Pberecydes l．c．
Kスлеîtoc－
 of Euchenor（（h．xiii 6 63，al．）．Whether or not the name of Euchenor is to be recognized in the letters
preserved at the heginuing of the verse，the eferences to the Trojan story in the following lines make preserved at the heginning of the verse，the references to the Trojen story in the following lines make
it reasonably certain that the Homeric account of Euchenor＇s choice（IIL．．．，．）has some relevance here．

 garded－occurs among the descendants of Melampus，Periclymenus，the eldest son of Neleus，may be supposed to have come into contact with Melampus in Pylos（for a possible occasion see e．g．Bibl．i 9，ㄷ2）or with Amphiaraus，his great－grandson，in the Argo．Periclymenus，the son of Poseiidon，was adout to kerc．The Amphiarpusion when he was swallowed by the carth．I cannot guess what either would be


I6 If the of＇OAANx is meant to be cancelled，so to that＇ITjnax is to be read，there is no doubt about the person meant，Ileus or Oileus can only be the father of the Locrian Ajax．But I cannot find that

For the formulae of．e． $9481 \mathrm{fr} .5(a)$ i $2 \%-28$ ，where they 0 cew in in many places．

I can make no guess at the persons alluded to．Amphiaraus is obviously not eligible．

## 2502．Hesiod，Catalogue？

The general similarity of what remains of the following verses to parts of the Catalogue is obvious，but as I have remarked elsewhere，there seems to have been a body of such writing，not all of it having the Catalogue as its source or Hesiod as its putative author．

The contents are part of a pedigree．From 1． 3 onwards enough can be seen or reasonably conjectured to make the hypothesis，that it concerns a daughter of Pelops， not absurd．But I can see no relation between what precedes 1． 3 and such a context or， indeed，any recorded story．

The writing is a good，medium－sized uncial of early date．It may be compared with P．Yale 12\％3（Pl，iii Merkelbach）and P．Ryl．54．I suppose it to be assignable to the first century．

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ]aт.亩...[.].[.].тос } \\
& \text { ]. фuдеоуа . . єкористор } \\
& \text { ]ксочрастєкєঠчауииоикор } \\
& \text { ].рркаиастибацєкау } \\
& 5 \text { ].[.]بсаитоуиขаикас } \\
& \text { ]. .[. сетакотти } \\
& \text { ] } \mu\rceil с т \omega \rho \alpha \tau \propto \lambda д \nu \tau \rho . \\
& \text { ] } \operatorname{mocv[..].[.]....~} \\
& \text { ]vèo.[ ].кто } \\
& \text { ].[ ]..[].... } \\
& ] \eta \in . .[ \\
& \text { ]ere } \lambda \lambda \in \varphi \alpha e \theta \lambda \lambda[ \\
& \text { јкод入ŋ[...]cı } \\
& \text { ].e. [ ].[.].[ } \\
& \text { ].[ }
\end{aligned}
$$

The surface is in many places frayed out and distorted and the description of the traces wrill often rest on illusion．

17 ］$\tau$ ：of $a$ only the feet，but no other short vowcl available；of $\tau$ only the upright After $\tau$ a looks likeliest，but \＆may not be ruled out After $\eta$ a horizontal stroke on the line，as of $\delta$ ；the start of a stroke rising gently to right，resembling the turn－up of some $\epsilon$ and $c$ ；the serif to left of a lost stroke ］．［，a trace on the line ］，the upper part of an upright 21 ，a dot off the line，not
quite median Of only elements of the left－hand strake．Ant quite median Of conly elements of the left－hand stroke．After it a short horizontal stroke on a
single fibre，followed by a dot，level with the top of the letters，having below it slightly to right the end of a horizontal stroke on the line 4 ］．，perhaps $t$ or the right－hand side of $p 66$ ］．．［］．， the first traces are compatible with no ；I cannot tell whether those before e are compatible with $\eta$ or， if they were，whether there woukd be yoom for $\quad \ddagger$ Whether oc or or not deterninable，the ends of this and the following lines being scoured off 8 ］．［，the top of a tall upright；if $\phi$ ，no whole letter missing after it J．，the lower end of a stroke descending from left On either side of scattered dots 14 j. ，a median trace on a single fibre，compatible with the right－hand arc of
． f the lower part and tip of a slightly concave stroke rising to right；between it and the preceding ore mains of a heavy low dot，perhaps casual ］．［ and ］．［ uprights is is Or two letters，］，o［ re

2 I can make no useful contribution to the elucidation of this verse．\＄uhoov and kopvecov migh in theory be adjectives or parts of adjectives，but I sce no probability that be nothing but hôe，but cannot be so xead．

8ia учраика̂̀ see next n ．
${ }^{4}$ Acru8dukeav：among other legendary women with this name one is the daugbter of Pelops．It is implied by schol．Thuc．ig that this person was the wife of Sthenelus－the actual statement is that ment about the name of the wife of Sthenelus（Nusín $\pi \eta$ Bibl．ii $4,5,5$ and Hesiod ap，schol．T Hom．Il
 only other daughters of Pelops），and though Hesiod is in one place（schol，A ibid．）said to have called her Antibia，daughter not of Pelops but of Amphidamas，yet there is ample justification for supposing that the parents of Eurystheus were ordinarily considered to be Sthenelus and a daughter of Pelops， gested in 1.9 and 1 ．II（of which the implication is a mention of，or at least a reference to，Eurystheus）． If they are adopted，it will follow that $\delta \hat{i} a \operatorname{ara}$ yvauk $\hat{v} v$ is to be interpreted as meaning Aippodameia，and that l． 4 is to be completed by the insertion of other names of her daughters by Pelops．

I camot verify $\eta$ ，and in theory furn．I think the common rotivear＇must have been intended．But cannot verify $\eta$ ，and in theory ］．［D．$c \epsilon \tau^{\prime}$ äкoirt is an alternative．



Heracles）． Feracles），
I3 Presumably appaci］koMd $[$［Toi $]$ ca，in which case this may be the first verse of a new section relat of Pelops see e．g．Bibl．ii $4,5,2$ segq．）

## 2508．Hesion，Catalogue？

The following fragment preserves what it is natural to take for a piece of genea－ logical narrative similar to others known to have stood in Hesiod＇s Catalogue and exhibiting many of the fixed formulae in which such genealogies are couched．It may come from that source．But there are other works，both by Hesiod and by other
authors，which it might be impossible，certainly in a fragmentary state，to distinguish from the Catalogue，and it is probably significant that the details found here do not seem to have made their way into the Bibliotheca of Apollodorus or any other historical or antiquarian writing．

The straightforward interpretation of what can be read or reasonably guessed to have stood in the text seems to be： Ll ． $\mathrm{r}-4 \mathrm{X}$（a person who lived in a part of Asia Minor watered by the Hermus？）treated Y（Dardanus himself？）like a son．L1．5－10 Dardanus married the daughter of Broteas（who，if the son of Tantalus is meant， presumably lived in a part of Asia Minor watered by the Hermus，i．e．in the region east of Smyrna）for her beauty．Ll．Ir－13 She bore him Pandion and a lovely daughter， ．
The poetic text was written the front of a roll，of which the back was used for document apparently consisting of dated entries．Nearly everything of this but beginnings of lines，$i, i \bar{\beta}, \bar{i}, i \delta$, is lost．The verses are in a hand with a strong general esemblance to that（or those）of 2209 （Callmachus）．In fact，though there is a con istent difference in the way some of the letters，for example $\epsilon$ ，are made，and，again， there is no occurrence of the angular $\alpha$ ，I am not sure that it should not be attributed to the same copyist．At any rate，it is of about the same date．
］．o．［ ］．．．．．［
］．［ ］גewrocet A＇own，［


5 ］．סаvoс $\eta \boldsymbol{\epsilon} \tau^{\prime} \in \cup с \pi \alpha u \subset$
］．．ßротєаодаїфроиос
］$\rho \tau[$ ．］$\rho \omega \% к а \lambda \lambda \iota \pi \lambda о к \alpha \mu[$
］．ךеขтакаиттшv乡аv［

］отаибасоцоулєХосєьє［
］таvồov＇evvimiouctô ．

## 

］．．סoçpmp［．］craOavar［ ］．ртєканаррас［
］．．$\lambda e \eta c \mid a \lambda \epsilon \rho \eta \nu[$ ］． $7 \tau \rho \stackrel{v}{[ }$ ］． $\operatorname{acv}[$ ］． $\mathrm{ov}[$
］．o［［ ］．．．．．［




］．．Bportao sait $\phi$ povoc［
］ог［］$\rho \omega \nu$ ка入入ьплокан［









］．. ттрои［
］．$\alpha u v[$
］．$\alpha z v[$
］$\kappa o v[$

I］，the lower part of an upright with a stroke going to left at its top；perhaps two letters，et Of $\rho$ only the base；perhaps $\theta$ ．After it the foot of an upright ］．．．．［，the bases of five or more letters，of which the penultimate may be o or $\theta$
top of the letters
4．$[$ ，traces compatible with the upper end of the right－hand strokel with the tip of the left－hand bottom angle of 8 5 Of $\rho$ only the extreme lower end stroke and the upright，perhaps followed by the upper part of a circle，of which the lower part has if $o$ ，largex than usual alternative possibility
descending to right

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ye upper part of a circle, of which the lower part has been rubbed off ; } \\
& 7 \text { Jo, only the right-hand arc; I am not sure that } \omega \text { might not be an } \\
& \text { I4 }
\end{aligned}
$$ hand tips of the uppe 18 I $\overline{2}$ is not verifiable arraly，apparently

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { sure that } \omega \text { migh } \\
& \text { ly ty there nd } \\
& \text { yo jk, only }
\end{aligned}
$$

apper and lower armss 20 ．［，I believe $\lambda$ ，but cannot rule out $\delta$ re the right－

 Tlev lca Tíkecel 1 ll ．xiii 176 ．


 from which LSJ does not separate them．）

Eppov．．． 8 ［wiviqua suggested by $I l$ ．xx 392 ，Hom，vít．Herodot，Io5，as well as by common form． the only name I can suggest is $\Delta \dot{\alpha} \dot{\delta c \gamma \nu o c . ~ A ~ g e n e a l o g i c a l ~ t r e e, ~ a p p a r e n t l y ~ m o r e ~ o r ~ l e s s ~ a g r e e i n g ~ w i t h ~}$ what was already known about this figure，is partly preserved in $M 3$ ．What is found here is very
 tion to one another．

Eve racc：according to Homer Dardanus was the child of Zeus and a mortal woman，elsewhere his mother is said to be Electra，a daughter of Atlas，or Electryone．What is expected at the end of the
verse is the father＇s name．The mother＇s might take its place，if the father＇s followed．I do not know whether it is likely to have been found by itself（though in the cases of Alcmena and Thetis it is）．
${ }^{6}$ Bpofécc：son of Tantalus（schol．Eur．Or．5），father（as an alternative to Thyestes）of a Tantalu said to be Clytemnestra＇s first husband（Paus．ii 22）．We hear of no daughter，if one is implied by ＂yec in 1.5 ，which is not quite certain．

end of the verse after
 In the context there is a temptation to see sfiva in these two lines but the scale of the objects seems xcessively large．
10＇Because she surpassed in beauty＇．The grammarians condeman this use of eivera for oivera（see dozer of at Call．fr．I，3），and I find no other instance in the mapdiocico Hesiod（who has about
The locution may have stood at 2495 fr．11，2， 2498 9；a more elaborate form at Acr．$^{2} 4$ seq．$\%$ \％
 Ix The same verse may have occurred at N 12 ］ace of piv $\lambda$ téxoc elcavafl．For other examples of the ame or a similar formula，cf． 2487 fr ．Y i 21,2481 fr． 5 （b）ii 28, iiii 8 and possibly 5 （a）i is．
I2 I can make nothing of the appearance of Pandion in this context．＇It may be worth while re－ dion was named Erichthonius，but they are different persons that the father of the Attic king Pan the insertion of a name in addition to that of the mother of Pandion；（ii）that Phineus had a son named Pandion by his first wife and married as his second wife Idaea，daughter of Dardanus（Bibl．iij 15．3）．

I3 seq．From raiôac in 1，II it must be inferred that the woman here described was a sister of

 （where I cannot from the facsinile make кo八刀⿴囗十oicuy out of what is preserved in P．Yale）， 2498 II（？），
 adopted to suit this word．If it were possible to be sure of $\boldsymbol{j}^{\prime} \gamma^{\prime} \gamma \in f^{\circ}$ here，its effect would be to rule out


16 The following consideration makes it questionable whether the foregoing hypotheses are to be accepted．They imply the supplying of a proper name of trochaic scansion at the beginning of this line of such a length that it with eïpued fills the equivalent space to ๆyay－firrotcarr，i．e．of eigat or
 satisfactory hypothesis to suppose－－－vevp missing at the beginning and no more than $\cup \cup-\geq$ ，say， $\theta \in \tau^{\prime}$ äkorrv，at the end，and this in turn entails the rejection of tyápef＇in 1.15 ．

2504．Hesiod，Catalogue
A scrap from a roll containing parts of the same verses as H ．It is written in a stocky hand to be assigned to the early second century．

|  | H 90－93 |
| :---: | :---: |
| ］ocßpore［ |  |
| ］rate¢ $\lll$［ |  |
| ］verpetw［ |  |

## ］．．．．［

I cannot equate with H 93．The second letter is represented by the upper right－hand arc of ， 1 arc of a circle

2505．Hesiod，Catalogue？
A scrap of a roll，containing，where intelligible，elements resembling those found in Hesiodic pedigrees．

The writing is a smallish rounded uncial，not，I think，of early date，possibly even of the fourth century．The mysterious figure in 1.3 may be due to a second hand． There are no other additions to the original text，
］．［
］．$\lambda$ ．$\eta \varsigma$ ．［
］$\pi$ ．$\omega \rho \theta_{t}$ ．［

5 ］．$\downarrow \nu \omega \pi v$ ธ̈ $\epsilon \in[$

## 

The upper part rubbed
sumablyo dots on the line；perhaps two letters ${ }^{27}$ ．，the base of a small circle off the line；pre－ After $\pi$ a large heavy sign，resernbling no letter，consisting of letters traces of interlinear ink line and a slight heavy sign，resembling no letter，consisting of a sinuous upright descending below the ${ }^{3}$ line．There is room for a small or narrow letter between this and $\epsilon \in[$ ，an angle，open to right，on the the line，ligatured to $\eta$

访 8 é oi


## EPIMETRUM

PSI $I_{3} 83$ is part of a leaf of a parchment codex containing on either side the remains of eighteen hexameters．It was observed by Merkelbach that P．Yale $\mathbf{I} \% 3$ ，which he was the first to publish，contains in 11．r2 seqq．parts of the same verses as PSI 1383 B 1．I－16．It has not，so far as I know，been observed that P．Yale 1273 contains in 1．I－4 parts of the same verses as PSI I383A，ll I5－I8．The text formed contains in bination of these may be exhibited thus：

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  | ］ảprop［08］îq้ |
| ］poo［ ］ $\mathrm{j} \delta \omega \rho$ | $\kappa \sim \lambda \lambda t \rho] \rho 00[\nu] \nu \delta \omega \rho$ |

The last two endings are common form in references to rivers and，when the supple－
 becomes clear that we have here the passage to which Strabo alludes（ix 434）kob


 （？）pennyroyal＇is a welcome substitute for $\delta t a \dot{~} \Gamma \lambda \dot{\eta} \chi \omega \nu \alpha \alpha^{\prime} \tau^{s}$ epvpupp，p，and it is now re－ vealed that he has omitted a whole line between this and that ending in סpáкou］$\nu$ ©． P．Yale to ben the bottom of PSI 1383 A and the top of I 383 B seven lines are shown by the seven（since they If the two columns when complete contained an equal number， the seven（since they cannot be equally divided）must have stood en bloc below a or above $B$ ，making a complete column of twenty－five lines．Furthermore，since $A$ and $B$ are consecutive，it is probable that the manuscript contained only one column to the page，the theoretical alternative possibility，that $A$ is the right－hand column on the保 the page，being made unlikely by the width of the hexameter verse．

## INDEX

（The figures 20 are to be supplied before 75， 24 before 81－99， 25 before 00－05；Epim． refers to the＇Epimetrum＇on $p$ ．82；figures in snall raised type refer to fragments， small roman fogures to columns；an asterisk indicates that the word to which it is attached is not recorded in the ninith edition of Liddell and Scout，Greek－English Lexicon；square brackets indicate that a word is supplied from other sources or by conjecture；a reference enclosed in rownd brackets indrates an interlinear comment．）

| \＃阝ac $87{ }^{1} \mathrm{i} 3$. | atielv $85{ }^{1} 1$ 10． |
| :---: | :---: |
| $81^{5(b)}$ ii［30］， 30. | Aif $\omega^{81} 95{ }^{21} \mathrm{i} 6$ |
|  | aivónopoc $\left\{95{ }^{21}\right.$（d） ］ |
| ayarduróc $88{ }^{1} \mathrm{i}$ I．． | alvóc［84 $\left.{ }^{1} 6\right] 88 \mathrm{~A}$ |
|  |  |
| Hyapápuar $811^{\text {b（a）}} \mathrm{i} \%$ ，［22］94A | Aióntoc $83{ }^{1}$ ii 13 ． |
| ］ 01 ［9］，［ r 3$]$ ． | aipeề［ $\left.35^{2}{ }^{2} 24\right]$ ． |
|  | alca $95^{37}$ |
|  | diccew［ $88{ }^{1}$ ii 5］． <br> ä́cтос $\left[81^{1(b)}\right.$ ii $\left._{3}\right] \quad 85^{1}$ i 2 x ． |
| 19. | Airendó［ $\left.\mathrm{P1}^{1}{ }^{1} 4\right]$ ． |
| ${ }^{\boldsymbol{v}}$ |  |
|  085. |  ${ }^{21} \mathrm{in}_{5}$ ）． |
|  | dimmojc［98 |
| ауeגך | ब̇кoírc 94A 16. |
|  |  |
| à＇ทpoc［93 8］． | 026. |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  | A入入óc |
|  | \％$\lambda 10$ |
|  | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ，${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
|  | ädsc |
|  | ä入кциос $81^{3} 5$ ． <br> Ahkuóvn $88^{1}$ ii 6 ． |
| ¢8елос［94＊${ }^{5}$ |  |
|  |  |
| ${ }_{5}\left(\frac{b}{}\right)$ ii $[2 x],[26],[31]$ |  |
|  |  |
| ${ }_{7}{ }_{7}$ ］［08 14］． | 88 ［11］，［r2］，［13］． |
| स 2 ¢при 92 | atcoo［ 907 7 ${ }^{\text {c }}$ ］． |
|  | 883 5 |
| HATpu 8619 19， 28. |  |
| aia $95{ }^{4} 3.3$. |  |
|  |  <br>  |
|  |  |
| $\text { aili } 91^{1} 2$ | $77]\left[84^{2}\right.$ I8］$\left[85^{1} \mathrm{i} 29\right]\left[87^{1}\right.$ |

äтac $85^{1}{ }^{1}$ i4.


amepticooc $\left[91^{1}{ }_{5}\right]$
 атоктєірки 94А 18 .

[00 16].


 98 10 08 10.



 [01 IO].
 I8] Epim. 3
apyupórofoc [96 6] $\left[97^{1} \mathrm{~g}\right]$.
גpyupoc [181 $\left.{ }^{1} 6\right]$.
d $p$ froc [ 944 A 9 .].


\#ростайос [89 工].
Аристаихм $[98 \mathrm{I}$.


ара $81^{1(a)} \mathrm{i}[4]$, $[7] 85^{2} \mathrm{i} \sigma$,

Actro 083.
Acк $\lambda \eta \pi=\frac{0}{c}\left[95^{18(b)}\right.$ ii 5$]$ Accuácooc $\left[84^{2}\right.$ 19]

 стиঠдициа 02

 ááctàace [84, $\left.{ }^{2} 5\right]\left[85^{1} \mathrm{i}\right.$ i 16$]$.
 30.

d $\tau$ peккरic $95{ }^{21} \mathrm{i}$
atpotxoc 04 2

fre $85^{2}$ ² 686

INDEX

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | [9] |
|  |  |
| ¢peóc 75 12. | סââp |
|  |  |
| (33] [85 ${ }^{1} \mathrm{i}$ i35] 94A 15. | Sapầ $81^{\text {b }}$ (b) iii $^{\text {a }}$ |
| Xưóc $81{ }^{\text {b }}$ (a) ${ }^{\text {i II, }}$ | ${ }^{38} \quad 95^{21} \mathrm{l}^{2} 24$ |
| 25 |  |
| Batippooc 193 |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| i 17 , $1987{ }^{1} \mathrm{i} 8$ [ $\left.88 \mathrm{2x}\right]$ | $12,4{ }^{2} 8{ }^{2} \times 85{ }^{11}$ |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  | $7{ }^{7}{ }^{10}(6)$ ii $14,{ }^{31} \mathrm{i}$ [5], $20097{ }^{1} 6$ |
|  |  |
| Воико́入ос [95 2 | Seloen $855^{2} 28$ - 88 |
| Bountr $85{ }^{1} \mathrm{ii}$ [19?] , ${ }^{\text {[ }}$ [9] ]. |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Bpour [ $95^{1(a)} 3$. |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Bpóvinc [95 |  |
| Bporéac 086. |  |
|  | - Savarietip 85 |
|  |  |
|  | 8i8dcreap [95 |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  | StKáSen $05{ }^{21} \mathrm{i}$; |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| 19] $95^{57} 3$ ? | 8боос $87{ }^{1} \mathrm{i} 4$ [94A 8 ] |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| ${ }^{21(c)}[2] \quad 006[08 \mathrm{mI}]$. |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| \% $7 .[882$. |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| 86 |  |
|  |  |




| 3，5，14， 2586 II $\left.95{ }^{10}\right)^{11}$ |  | Maviicuv 03 12． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $17,{ }^{211} \mathrm{i}^{(24)} \text {. }$ |  | $\text { таттйе } 85^{2}[74],[18] \text {. }$ |
| Меvéaoc 01 ［9］，［13］． |  |  |
| $\mu \mathrm{H}$ $[04 x]$ | ${ }_{\text {oinceic }}\left[81^{1(b)}{ }^{\text {（ii } 2]}\right.$ |  |
| $\mu \in \operatorname{cád}^{81}{ }^{-5(b)}$ ii 26，iii 3x 94A 9 | － | （1） |
| $95^{25} \mathrm{i}$ x5． |  | Пapfár $81^{5(b)}$ iii 8 ；sec also $\Pi$ |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  | Oivacic 831 i 3. | ткр |
|  | ${ }_{\text {ofoc }} 811^{5(b)}$ iii $5,[6] 95{ }^{16(b)}$ ii 7 ． | таристáva $81{ }^{\mathrm{D}}$（b） i1 17 ． <br>  |
|  | aioc 89 | $\text { тac } 75 \text { Ix } 81 \text { s(a) } \dot{i}[6] \text {, } 5$ |
| M |  | $\pi{ }^{\text {［19］}} 951(a) 9$ ？ |
|  | ӧкроб́кс $87^{1}$ |  |
|  |  | ［28］，${ }^{2} 3,2 \mathrm{I} 87^{1}$ i［6］， 9,25 |
| 85 |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  | bor |
|  |  |  |
| $\mu$ | ¢ $\mu \mu[\lambda-88$ |  |
| 1200 co | онос | caikm（81 |
| mupioc 81 | ${ }_{\text {d }}{ }^{\text {d }}$ |  |
|  | ，Oveitry［ $811^{\text {b }}$（b）${ }^{\text {ii }}$ |  |
| Mupuróur |  |  |
|  |  d $\pi \lambda i\}_{\text {ew }}\left[81^{1(a)}\right.$ i 2$]\left[85{ }^{1}\right.$ | p日ew $81^{\text {a }} 3$［9 |
| cup $88{ }^{1}$ ii $38^{85}{ }^{9} 486 x$ |  |  |
| A 21 ］． | druteup $88{ }^{1}$ it ro 05. |  |
|  | ＇Opécrnc［810 |  |
| crap ${ }^{1}$ |  | Периклйиєрос $81^{2}[4],{ }^{3} 2,4$ |
| p $\quad$ ic［94A 2］ | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ C 75 8，II， $1381^{4} 3$ ，（b）ini $\mathrm{I8}$ 8845 94a $6 \quad 95^{19(b)}$ ii тo |  |
| Nincúc $85{ }^{2}$ | 24， | 81 |
| рท่пぃ๐ $85^{1}$ ii［28？］，${ }^{2}$ | סтe $855^{-22} 8819$ 19． |  |
| ทккลิ้［91 1 |  | kjc［88882？］ |
| voeì［95 11 （d） | of $81^{1(a)}$ i 14 ［ $85^{1} \mathrm{i} 16$ ］． <br> oise $844^{5}\left[\right.$［6］ $85^{2} 28$［94A 22］ |  |
| vouecúc 893. | oube $84^{\text {s }}$［16］ $85^{2} 28$［94A 22］ ［ $95^{21} \mathrm{i} 7$ ］． |  |
|  |  | scc［84 ${ }^{2}$ Io］［95 ${ }^{21(c) 6] .}$ |
| pm 81 | Ojx |  |
| ${ }_{4}$ | ${ }^{\circ} 5_{0}\left[81^{s(b)}{ }^{\text {iii }}\right.$ тo］． | то入े［［98 |
|  | одияка $85^{1}{ }^{1}$ 133． <br> cioćá［811（a） im$] 85^{1} \mathrm{i}[3 ?]$ |  Mondrioc $01 \%$ |
| －95 ${ }^{21} \mathrm{i} 1 \mathrm{ix}$ ． | ov̀paróc［811（a）iII］ $85^{1}$ i 3 ？］， |  |
| өboc 088. |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| $\delta$（demonstrative or relative） 75 | ． |  |
| $481{ }^{(3)}$ ii［ $[3]$ ］，iii［ 7$]$ ］ |  |  |
| 22，27，29， $31,32883^{81}$ ii 9, |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{rl} \pi 0 \lambda \delta x \rho u c \\ 1 & 17 \end{array}$ |
|  | ${ }_{31}(c)[2] \quad 08{ }_{5}$ ；II． | торе¢¢［ 81 |
| I4，${ }^{31(a)}$ i 1 1 ？$, 24,21(a) 4,597$ | ma入apen 8629. |  |
| ${ }^{1} 6982,6,8, x_{0}$ ． | Пал入ı́c 86 тя． | $81^{3(b)}$ iiil 5 ［993 |

торсаíver 895 .
Tocetoíán $83{ }^{1}$ ii in $84^{2}{ }_{25}$ $85{ }^{1} \mathrm{i}[32],{ }^{2}{ }^{13} 386$ Io $[01$ ${ }^{17} 7$ ].

потє $811^{5(b)}$ iii 7 .
тoti 983 .
דórvas [81 ${ }^{\text {s }(b) ~} \mathbf{i i i}$ 25].
 $\underset{\pi}{\text { Epo }} 811^{\circ}(b)$ [riii..
$\pi \rho \sigma^{81} 81^{\mathrm{s}(b)}$ iiiix.
тро́́ хсLl $95{ }^{21} \mathrm{i} 20$.


$\pi$ тode $\operatorname{le\theta pov}\left[85^{2} 4\right] \quad 88$ I $87{ }^{1}$ i 16.

Iy I7]. $85^{2}$ 10 867 .


тирофброс [08 3].

fa $758 \quad 81^{1(b)}$ ii $[12], 5(b)$ ii 18 ,
$75881{ }^{1(b)}$ ii $[12]$, ${ }^{(b)}$ ii 18 , 18 ,
 $4,{ }^{16(b))^{2}}$ ii $16,{ }^{22}$ i ${ }_{24}$
$\rho_{\rho} \in \in \in \rho o y 5^{1}{ }^{1} \mathrm{i} 35$.
jeca 75 I .
peiv [96 9] $97{ }^{1} \mathrm{Iz}$

Canд $\operatorname{covev́c}^{81} 1^{1(b)}$ ii $8 \quad\left[84^{3} 5\right]$. caoov ( $\left.844^{8} 17\right)$.



cuphoc 95 212
скклррок $\left[95^{1(a)}{ }_{7}\right]$
 crapvóc $94 \mathrm{~B}{ }^{a}{ }^{6}$.


$\boldsymbol{C}_{\text {теро́тท }}\left[81^{2 \prime}{ }^{s(b)}\right.$ iii 9$]$

Cтратоviкy 81 ס(b) iili [9], [23].






Х́ápuc $\left[\begin{array}{ll}96 & r^{r}\end{array}\right]$.



9].







$$
\cos +
$$


$\stackrel{-}{-1}$


$$
\begin{aligned}
& 19
\end{aligned}
$$














